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## TREASURY FIRMLY OPPOSES SOLDIER BONUS MEASURE

Secretary Mellon Says Enactment  
of Bill Would Impose Great  
Burden on the People and  
Endanger Nation's Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Close on the heels of the decision  
reached by the United States Senate  
to give the soldier bonus bill the right  
of way over all legislation, Andrew  
W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury,  
served notice on Congress that the  
enactment of the measure would create  
a "serious situation" and would  
endanger the stability of the entire  
fabric of national finance.

On Tuesday the decision to make  
the adjusted compensation bill the or-  
der of business was made. The vig-  
orous and unqualified opposition of  
the Treasury was revealed yesterday  
through the publication of a letter  
written by Secretary Mellon to Joseph  
S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from  
New Jersey, in which the secretary  
detailed the obligations that the bill  
would impose on the Treasury and on  
the people.

Secretary Mellon made it plain in  
his letter that he believed the imposi-  
tion of from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,-  
000,000 for former service compensa-  
tion on the already overburdened  
Treasury might easily unbalance the en-  
tire financial equilibrium of the na-  
tion. The fact that cash payment was  
to be deferred under the measure  
until 1923 only made the situation  
worse, as the country, without con-  
ferring any immediate benefits on the  
veterans, would be committing itself  
to a "stupendous indeterminate liabil-  
ity."

### Economy Program Endangered

"It would greatly swell the cost of  
government and virtually defeat the  
administration's program of economy  
and retrenchment," the Secretary de-  
clared. "It could be financed only by  
adding to the burden of debts and  
taxes under which the country is now  
suffering."

Secretary Mellon pointed out that  
in the fiscal year 1923, in which the  
first cash payments would be made,  
the Treasury would have to refund  
the \$3,000,000,000 to the veterans.

He declared, however, would  
make it difficult to sell the govern-  
ment's securities on the market, and  
one inevitable result would be to  
bring down the value of billions of  
Liberty Bonds bought often at a sacri-  
fice by the public during the war.

If the letter of the Secretary of the  
Treasury had reached Congress before  
the vote on giving the bonus bill the  
right of way was taken, it might have  
had considerable effect, as represent-  
ing the view of the Administration.  
There was overwhelming support for  
taking up the measure, to which con-  
gressional leaders now feel themselves  
obligated. The position of the  
Treasury, however, and the cogent  
reasons presented in the letter of the  
Secretary may yet prevail over the  
political consideration underlying the  
bonus legislation in Congress.

### Five Forms of Compensation

The bill provides for five forms of  
compensation: first, adjusted service  
pay; second, adjusted service certifi-  
cates; third, vocational training aid;  
fourth, farm or home aid; fifth, land  
settlement aid.

The general belief is that the selec-  
tion would largely run to cash pay-  
ments. Because of varying forms of  
compensation, it is difficult to esti-  
mate the accurate cost of the scheme,  
but the Treasury believes that it would  
reach more than \$2,500,000,000.

"These estimates, incomplete as they  
are," the Secretary said, "show the  
heavy obligations to which the pending  
bill would commit the country. To im-  
pose these vast additional liabilities  
upon the Treasury, particularly under  
present conditions in industry and  
commerce, would, in my judgment,  
create a serious situation."

"Not the least disturbing feature of  
the bill is the plan to postpone  
actual distribution of the principal  
benefits conferred by the bill to the  
fiscal year 1923. This means that,  
without conferring immediate benefits  
on former service men, the country  
would be committing itself to a stu-  
pendous indeterminate liability, which,  
once assumed, it would have to carry  
through, no matter how embarrassing  
it might prove to the finances of the  
government and the business of the  
country when the time comes for ful-  
fillment. Incidentally this feature of  
the bill tends to mislead the people  
into the belief that in some way the  
proposed program can be accom-  
plished without imposing a serious  
burden on the Treasury or the coun-  
try. The result is to secure for the bill  
more favorable consideration than it  
could receive were the situation pre-  
sented in its true light."

### Higher Taxes and Cost of Living

"However financed, no such sum  
could be taken out of the public Treas-  
ury without throwing a corresponding  
load upon the whole people in the  
form of increased interest charges,  
increased taxes and increased cost of  
living. This burden, moreover, would  
be in addition to that already imposed

In most of the states, which have pro-  
vided bonuses in varying degrees of  
liberality to veterans of the late war.

"Nor could the vast payments re-  
quired by the bill be financed without  
introducing grave complications into  
the refunding operations which will  
be necessary within the next few  
years. The government has to face  
early maturities of public debt amount-  
ing to about \$7,500,000,000, of which  
about \$5,000,000,000 fall in the same  
fiscal year in which it is proposed to  
begin cash payments under the bill.  
The greater part of this maturing debt  
will have to be refunded, and, if a  
soldier's bonus must also be financed,  
the cost of that refunding will be  
greatly increased and the refunding  
operations themselves seriously em-  
barrassed. The market for outstand-  
ing government securities would be  
adversely affected, and the patriotic  
holders of Liberty Bonds, instead of  
looking forward to improve market  
conditions, would have to face the  
threat of further depression. I know  
of no one thing, for example, that  
would so greatly strengthen the mar-  
ket for Liberty Bonds as the assurance  
that Congress had for once and for all  
given up consideration of a soldier's  
bonus."

### Treasury Already Overburdened

"I believe that the best interests of  
the country demand that action be de-  
ferred on the soldier's bonus or the  
bill to provide so-called adjusted com-  
pensation. This is not a time to im-  
pose several billion dollars of new  
liabilities on an already overburdened  
Treasury. It seems particularly in-  
appropriate to give present considera-  
tion to the measure when we still  
have before us the pressing problem  
of revising the internal tax laws and  
finding sufficient revenues to meet the  
existing requirements of the govern-  
ment. This problem must be dealt  
with in the midst of extreme and  
widespread industrial depression.  
These conditions affect not only every  
industry in our own country but are  
world wide, and our past experience  
furnishes no sure guide as to their  
duration."

"The country is under a solemn  
obligation to those who fought its war.  
Our first concern, of course, should  
be to make full provision for the needs  
of disabled veterans. To that object  
the country is pledged to give without  
 stint of its resources. It would be  
unfortunate in the extreme, while we  
are still struggling with that prob-  
lem, to dissipate our resources in a  
sweeping plan for cash payments to  
able-bodied ex-soldiers and sailors."

## FRANCE EXAMINES BUDGET FOR 1922

Early Presentation to the Cham-  
ber Permits of Careful Scrutiny  
Being Made and of Draw-  
ing Up of Financial Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The  
presentation of the French budget for  
1922 to the Chamber of Deputies is a  
mere formality since it is a docu-  
ment without figures. Nevertheless  
its deposition before the vacation so  
early in the year is an excellent sign,  
favorably commented upon. It has un-  
fortunately become the custom in re-  
cent years to postpone consideration  
of the budget until a portion of the  
year to which it applies has elapsed,  
and provisional credits have had to  
be voted. Happily there is a return  
to sounder methods, and already the  
finances of next year are being seriously  
studied.

The presentation of a blank budget  
permits the government to place be-  
fore the commission the items of the  
various departments. Thus ample  
time will be given to examine with the  
utmost care the calculations and propo-  
sals of the government, and to draw  
up a real financial plan in addition  
to the narrower budgetary program.  
A new reporter to the commission has  
been nominated.

It may properly be said that parlia-  
mentary interest is shifting from  
foreign affairs to finances, and that the  
beginning of the framing of next year's  
budget shows the determination of  
France to tackle that grave problem.  
Attacks on Paul Doumer, Minister of  
Finance, in connection with difficulties  
of the Banque Industrielle de Chine  
continue, but Aristide Briand, in ask-  
ing for an adjournment of the debate  
for a few days, seemed to indicate  
that hope of saving the bank is not  
entirely lost.

The bank has asked for a transac-  
tional settlement, which must be  
distinguished from bankruptcy. Un-  
doubtedly this collapse has caused a  
painful impression, not only in French  
financial circles, but also in the Far  
East, and if it is possible to save the  
credit of France in China no steps  
will be left untaken.

## COMMISSION WILL SAIL JULY 9 FOR PERU

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The division of three dreadnaughts  
which will carry the American com-  
mission to the celebration of Peruvian  
independence will leave New York  
July 9. It has been announced at the  
Navy Department. They will arrive  
at Callao, Peru, on July 24, the day  
the celebration begins, and will re-  
main one week. The division will go  
to San Francisco to be attached to the  
Pacific fleet.

## TARIFF BILL NOW BEFORE THE HOUSE

Plan Formulated for Railroad-  
ing It Through—Sweeping  
Denunciation by Democrats—  
German Dye Attack Foreseen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—When the House meets at noon to-  
day it will find decks cleared for con-  
sideration of the permanent tariff bill,  
the first of the great constructive  
policies of the Republican Party for  
which the Congress was called into  
session seven months ago.

A special rule under which the tariff  
bill will be railroaded through the  
House against the objections of a small  
but militant minority of Republicans  
will be brought out by the Rules  
Committee earlier in the day.

At the same time, Claude Kitchin,  
Representative from North Carolina,  
the Democratic leader, will file with  
the House the opposing report of the  
Democratic members of the Ways and  
Means Committee, which will be even  
more sweeping in its denunciation of  
the Republican protective rates than  
that filed on Tuesday by James A.  
Frear, Representative from Wisconsin,  
the only Republican of the commit-  
tee who voted against reporting the bill.

### Republican Conference

Plans for Republican action were  
formulated at a conference held last  
night. Urgent demands were made  
by various members for speedy con-  
sideration of taxation revision as a  
matter of more importance to the  
country than the tariff.

Dissatisfaction also manifests itself  
over the dye, oil and lumber sched-  
ules, which are to be left open for  
amendment on the floor.

The tariff bill was reported for-  
mally to the House from the Ways  
and Means Committee by Joseph W.  
Fordney (R.), Representative from  
Michigan, the chairman, in the same  
form in which it was introduced. In  
his report Mr. Fordney called attention  
to the fact that the bill "would  
become Magna Charta for the perpetu-  
ation of our American standards of  
living and be the constitution of a  
uniform and universal prosperity."

### German Dye Competitors

With reference to the need of pro-  
tection against imports of German dye  
competitors, he stated that the "crab-  
grass attack" of the Germans would be  
concentrated on American markets.  
"Utterly unscrupulous as the Ger-  
man syndicate was before the war,  
when its supremacy was uncontested,  
practicing ruthlessly every form of  
corrupt and unfair competition known  
to commerce, it is inevitable that in  
the almost immediate future, when  
instead of safe supremacy it faces pos-  
sible destruction, it will attack all  
competitors with reckless disregard of  
business decency," announced the re-  
port.

"That attack inevitably will be con-  
centrated upon us. France and Japan,  
some time ago, in the interests of their  
government-aided dye industries,  
placed more or less complete em-  
bargoes upon the importation of dyes—  
in the case of Great Britain—for a  
period of 10 years. Russia is out of  
business. The market of the United  
States, therefore, is the last hope of  
China, Germany's last opening. To  
penetrate it and destroy our domestic  
industry, she will stop at nothing."

### Fear Charges Denied

Francis P. Garvan Explains the Sale  
of German Dye Patents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York — The  
charges made by James A. Frear, Rep-  
resentative from Wisconsin, in the  
minority tariff report of the Republi-  
can members of the Ways and Means  
Committee, are denied by Francis P.  
Garvan, former alien property cus-  
todian. The charges included that of  
4500 German dye patents sold to the  
sold for \$60 each by Mr. Garvan to the  
Chemical Foundation, of which he  
is president, and in which the Du  
Pont Company, Bethlehem Steel, Her-  
cules Powder and other concerns were  
interested. It is also charged that  
the dye industry, with assets of \$52,-  
000,000, shaped the dye schedule of  
the Fordney Bill.

Mr. Garvan points out that Mr. Pal-  
mer was alien property custodian  
when the sale of German dye patents  
was made, that the sale was made by  
the President of the United States,  
that all that was sold to the Chemical  
Foundation was the right to license  
American manufacturers to use the  
German patents, and that all that was  
bought was release of America from  
the "blackmailing power of the Ger-  
man patentees after peace was re-  
stored."

Mr. Garvan says that he himself has  
no money in the Foundation's capital  
stock, and under its charter can never  
receive a dollar for any service he ren-  
ders as its president. He says it is  
simply trustee of the German dye  
patents for the American people; that  
it cannot manufacture dyes itself or  
make anything out of such manufac-  
ture; but can only issue licenses to  
use the German patents, and its in-  
come from this source is set aside  
for promotion of chemical education  
in the United States.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Uncertainty, as regards the outcome  
of the impending struggle between the  
Greek and Turkish forces in Asia  
Minor, is reflected in a considerable  
amount of unrest among the mem-  
bers of the Balkan States, and is  
causing uneasiness in European diplo-  
matic circles. It was stated by a  
high authority on Eastern affairs that  
the tension has reached such a pitch  
that it is doubtful if Greece would be  
able to retain her hold on Thrace in  
the event of her undergoing a reverse  
at the hands of the Kemalists. It  
remains to be seen, he concluded,  
whether the Western powers are fol-  
lowing the best course in refusing  
moral and financial aid to Greece on  
account of Constantine's return to  
power.

While news comes from London that  
England anticipates a menace to Con-  
stantinople, the Ankara representa-  
tives in Paris are conducting with ap-  
parent success their negotiations, sev-  
eral of them having had long inter-  
views with Mr. Briand. An amicable  
settlement prevails, and pains are  
taken to show that Ankara is not op-  
posed in substance to the Franco-  
Turkish accord, and is not dominated  
by extremists.

The presentation of the French  
budget for 1922 to the Chamber is a  
mere formality, since it is a docu-  
ment without figures, but its disposi-  
tion so early in the year is looked upon  
as an excellent sign. Attacks on Mr.  
Doumer, Finance Minister, in connec-  
tion with the difficulties of the Banque  
Industrielle de Chine, continue, but  
Mr. Briand indicated that the hope of  
saving the bank is not entirely lost.

Events in the Irish peace negotia-  
tions are moving quickly. Lord  
Middleton acquainted Mr. Lloyd George  
with the results of the conference be-  
tween Mr. de Valera and the Southern  
Unionists on Monday, and General  
Smuts, who met Mr. de Valera and  
Arthur Griffith in Dublin, returned to  
London. A conference took place  
later in the day between Mr. Lloyd  
George, General Smuts, Lord Middleton,  
and Sir James Craig, who arrived  
from Belfast.

Hugh C. Wallace, retiring American  
Ambassador at Paris, left France on  
S. S. Olympic, in the presence of many  
high personages of the two countries.  
In his farewell speech he reiterated  
his high regard for the French people.

Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor,  
delivered his long expected speech in  
the Reichstag, in which he detailed  
the government's taxation measure  
necessary to enable Germany to pay  
the Allies' reparations bills.

The unqualified opposition of the  
United States Treasury to the soldier  
bonus bill was revealed yesterday by  
the publication of a letter written by  
Secretary Mellon to Senator Joseph S.  
Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, in which  
the Secretary detailed the obligations  
that the bill would impose upon the  
Treasury and the public. Mr. Mellon  
had already served notice on Congress  
that enactment of the measure would  
create a "serious situation" and would  
endanger the stability of the entire  
structure of national finance. The  
Secretary is believed to have the sup-  
port of the Administration, while Re-  
publican leaders in Congress are  
working for the bill.

Myron T. Herrick, United States  
Ambassador, on the eve of his de-  
parture for France, says he will ex-  
press to the French people and to the  
world the realization of a new world  
ship among the nations, and give  
assurance that the people of the  
United States will do their part in  
rehabilitating the economic and social  
structure.

Panama's attitude in the boundary  
dispute with Costa Rica is defined in  
a letter from Belisario Porras, Presi-  
dent of the Republic, to William Howard  
Taft, in which he says that Panama's  
attitude has been consistent through-  
out. The charges included that of  
4500 German dye patents sold to the  
sold for \$60 each by Mr. Garvan to the  
Chemical Foundation, of which he  
is president, and in which the Du  
Pont Company, Bethlehem Steel, Her-  
cules Powder and other concerns were  
interested. It is also charged that  
the dye industry, with assets of \$52,-  
000,000, shaped the dye schedule of  
the Fordney Bill.

Advices received by the State De-  
partment at Washington announce the  
full resumption of relations of amity  
and commerce between China and  
Germany. An official summary of the  
agreement is given out, in which Ger-  
many states her inability to restore  
to China all her rights and privileges  
in Shantung.

Newspaper editors in Buenos Aires  
take the view that the new tariff  
laws of the United States will lessen  
the trade between this country and  
Argentina, and they warn business  
men of Argentina to prepare for the  
change and plan to buy and sell in  
other countries merchandise such as  
they have been buying from or selling  
to the United States.

The Democrats are expected to file  
a report sweeping in its denunciation  
of the protective rates in the Fordney  
Tariff Bill, now before the House of  
Representatives. Republicans were in  
conference over the measure last  
evening, and it is stated that plans  
have been formulated to railroad it  
through.

## HOPE FOR PEACE IN IRELAND REVIVES

General Smuts and Sir James  
Craig Confer with British  
Premier—Results of Dublin  
Conference Also Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Events in the Irish peace negotia-  
tions are moving quickly. Yesterday Lord  
Middleton acquainted Mr. Lloyd George  
with the results of the conference be-  
tween Mr. Lloyd George, General  
Smuts, Lord Middleton and Sir James  
Craig, who arrived from Belfast today,  
on the Irish question.

This unexpected activity, it is stated,  
will have significant bearing upon the  
decisions to be arrived at when Mr.  
de Valera and the Southern Unionists  
resume their conversations in the Dub-  
lin Mansion House on Friday. The  
advisability of having a truce in Ire-  
land is receiving urgent attention and  
it is not unlikely that the present  
conference may be concerned with the  
conditions necessary for the suspen-  
sion of hostilities, while a way is  
sought to bring permanent peace to  
Ireland.

Hopes of a settlement of the much  
vexed Irish question have so often in  
the past been dashed to the ground  
when the prospects seem brightest,  
that he would indeed be an optimistic  
man who predicted that the present  
peace gestures would terminate suc-  
cessfully.

### Irishmen Divided

Still one dare hope, The Christian  
Science Monitor is informed by a well-  
known authority on Ireland, that even  
the Irish extremists are ready to capi-  
talize the results of their campaign of  
violence on the highest possible fig-  
ure, which the British Government is  
now ready to concede. The separatists'  
policy, which would wrench Ireland  
from the British Empire, if success-  
ful, would result not only in destroy-  
ing the great commonwealth of  
British nations, but at the same time  
would dash from the lips of Sinn Fein  
the cup they have so desired; for an  
independent republic of Ireland is  
said to be impossible of attainment.

Not only are England, Scotland and  
Wales united in their determination  
that the unity of these islands must  
not be broken up, but within Ire-  
land itself a solid body of Northern  
Irishmen are sternly determined to  
resist such a step. Yet that very im-  
possibility of attainment may be the  
incentive that would urge on the  
extremists to persist in their present  
suicidal attitude.

### The "Family Quarrel"

That is the real danger of the situa-  
tion, it was stated, for no matter how  
willing Mr. de Valera and Mr. Griffith  
may be to take a statesmanlike view  
of the possibilities, unless they can  
bring the extremists into line, nego-  
tiations will be frustrated. It is in the  
family quarrel between the Irish them-  
selves that the trouble lies, and if Mr.  
de Valera persists in demanding a  
united Ireland enforced by statute, he  
is asking for what can never be.

Let him study nature, this authority  
stated. You do not manufacture wheat  
mechanically—it must first be sown  
in good soil, and after months of  
moistening by rain and warming by  
sun it gently pushes its way above the  
ground, and the grain duly appears in  
the opening ear. In the same way the  
union of North and South Ireland  
must come by a natural process.

Sir James Craig was right in refus-

ing to meet Mr. de Valera in Dublin  
on Monday. He had already met him  
once in the south, and it is only proper  
that Mr. de Valera should have gone  
to Belfast for the second meeting. In  
any event Mr. de Valera should have  
known better than to have addressed  
an open telegram inviting the Prime  
Minister of Ulster to the Dublin meet-  
ing.

The difficulty arises when either  
leader crosses the frontier into the  
"enemy's" territory, for he is deemed  
by his followers to have conceded  
something. On this account neutral  
territory should be sought for a con-  
ference and what better place than  
London—the center of the British Em-  
pire—could be found?

Sinn Fein would impose the sov-  
ereignty of the Dublin Parliament  
over Ulster, but the men of the North  
naturally say: "We cannot trust you,  
nor put ourselves in that position after  
all the hideous crimes and murders  
you have committed in the South. Let  
us have, they say, two parallel parlia-  
ments and deal jointly with the com-  
mon affairs of the country, through  
the Council of Ireland, which is super-  
imposed on both parliaments. Then  
after we know you better and have  
learned to trust you, it will be time  
enough for union."

Ulster leaders have stated re-  
peatedly that if London and Dublin  
attempt to compel them to accept a  
common parliament in Dublin they  
will fight, if necessary, in resistance.

Commenting on the intervention by  
General Smuts in the peace negotia-  
tions, this authority stated he was  
hopeful of good results from it. He  
would have felt more hopeful if only  
the South were capable of under-  
standing the attitude of Ulster. Gen-  
eral Smuts, he said, will certainly be  
able to put before the Sinn Fein lead-  
ers the benefits that are derived from  
the utmost that England can concede,  
instead of holding out for the chimera  
of an independent republic. He learned  
that in the South African settlement.

NEW YORK, New York—Hope that  
the present negotiations will lead to a  
peaceful settlement of the centuries'  
old Irish question, was expressed by  
Eamonn de Valera, President of the  
Irish "Republic," in a statement cab-  
led to the United Press yesterday  
and sent out under copyright. The  
statement, the first authorized public  
expression of Mr. de Valera's views  
since the negotiations started, fol-  
lows:

"We trust that the British Prime  
Minister's letter may prove to be the  
first step toward substituting a civil-  
ized basis of right and reason for that  
of barbaric violence in the arbitration  
of the question at issue between Ire-  
land and Great Britain.

"Should the conference now initiated  
lead to an ultimate understanding and  
lasting peace between the peoples of  
these two islands, which have been in  
a state of war, or suspended war,  
for more than seven and a half cen-  
turies, it will set a worthy Christian  
precedent for the entire world.

"British prestige will be restored,  
while Young Ireland will live in his-  
tory as having saved by its courage  
and steadfastness the ideals for which  
millions were led to offer their lives  
in the great war.

(Signed)  
"EAMONN DE VALERA."

### CHANGES IN SPANISH CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—  
Manuel Alendalazalar, in his pro-  
cess of reconstituting the government,  
has appointed Mr. Ordoñez, who was  
Minister of War in the Patos Cabinet,  
Minister of Finance. The former  
Minister of Justice has been appointed  
Undersecretary of the Interior.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## BALKANS ALL ALERT AS TO OUTCOME OF NEAR EAST EVENTS

Results of Impending Greco-  
Turkish Conflict in Asia  
Minor Are Keenly Watched  
Owing to Effect in Thrace

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Uncertainty as regards the outcome  
of the impending struggle between the  
Greek and Turkish forces in Asia  
Minor is reflected in a considerable  
amount of unrest among the members  
of the Balkan states, and is causing  
considerable uneasiness in European  
diplomatic circles. It was stated to  
a representative of The Christian Sci-  
ence Monitor by a high authority on  
eastern European affairs that the ten-  
sion has reached such a pitch that it is  
doubtful if Greece would be able to  
retain her hold on Thrace in the event  
of her suffering a reverse at the  
hands of the Kemalists.

The proof of this, he considers, is to  
be seen in the number of "unofficial"  
but armed bands that are rapidly  
springing into existence within the  
frontier of Bulgaria ready to march  
into Thrace on the first signs of a  
Greek débacle.

That the danger has been recognized  
both by Jugo-Slavia and Rumania,  
the authority said, is evidenced in the  
hastily concluded defensive alliance  
that has recently been arranged by  
Nicholas Pashitch and Take Ionescu,  
for Serbia and Rumania, respective-  
ly. To both countries, and particularly  
to Serbia, the events of 1915 and  
also those of 1913 still constitute a  
vivid warning that cannot be ignored.



dominated by the extremists. It is again urged that England should come into line with France and Italy.

The exact situation respecting the accord negotiated at London by Samy Bey is as follows: The arrangement was not presented to the full assembly of Angora in order to avoid definite rejection, but was before the council of ministers. The ministers decided that counter propositions should be made. Samy Bey nominally resigned, but consented to resume negotiations in France. Only when these are concluded will the modified accord be presented to the Angora Assembly.

The Turks are demanding from France the rectification of the proposed frontier which took the Baghdad railway as its base. The Turks insist on retaining the railway control. Moreover Angora refuses to leave to France the formation of gendarmerie in Cilicia, but is prepared to accept French officers and instructions for the gendarmerie, not only in Cilicia but in the whole territory.

Angora also disputes the French claim to economic zones, while welcoming the collaboration of France in Asia Minor. It is believed that an agreement will be reached and that an exchange of prisoners will soon take place.

The Commission of the Chamber has rejected the credits demanded by the French Government for the maintenance of troops in Syria and Cilicia, but offers to come to an understanding with the government for the maintenance of troops strictly necessary for the protection of Syria and for the recall of troops regarded as superfluous in Cilicia.

## GERMAN PLANS TO PAY REPARATION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor, delivered his long expected speech in the Reichstag this afternoon, in which he detailed the government's taxation program necessary to enable Germany to pay the allied reparations' bills. He announced that the government hoped to raise 40,000,000,000 marks next year by direct taxes, and 35,000,000,000 by indirect taxes. He announced increased taxes on beer, tobacco, sugar, spirits and matches.

The Chancellor declared that without a satisfactory solution of the Upper Silesian question Germany could not make the heroic tax sacrifices indicated. Later, during the speech of Dr. Charles Hefflicher, the chief reactionary representative and a former Chancellor, noisy scenes, provoked by the Socialists, occurred.

## INCREASE FORECAST IN EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

BALTIMORE, North Carolina—Francis J. Jones, director-general of the federal employment service, who is making an investigation of the employment situation in the south, speaks highly of the work in North Carolina. The situation in this State, declares Mr. Jones, is very much better than in most states, and he finds a decided demand for workmen of every class. He looks for a very general upward trend in employment, to set in shortly. The situation has been serious in many sections of the country for several months, but, in the opinion of the federal director, much better times are just ahead.

## NEGRO LAWYER APPOINTED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from New York.

NEW YORK, New York—James C. Thomas Jr., a Negro, yesterday was appointed an Assistant United States District Attorney on the staff of Col. William Haywood, here. This is the first time in the history of the State that a Negro has held a position on the United States District Attorney's staff. He was a member and organizer of the famous fifteenth New York National Guard, Negro regiment, which Colonel Haywood led in France. He was graduated from Cornell in 1912, and has been practicing law in New York since 1913.

## BRASIL CABLE RATE REDUCED

NEW YORK, New York—A reduction of 11 cents a word in the rate from New York to Brazil is announced by All American Cables, Incorporated, as effective beginning today.

The new rate of 54 cents a word, a cut from 65 cents, applies to messages for both the company's stations at Rio de Janeiro and Santos. Officials of the company believe that the reduction of 11 cents a word will be a distinct stimulus to trade relations between the United States and Brazil.

## WOODMEN OF WORLD MEET

NEW YORK, New York—Organization of the national conventions of the Woodmen of the World and the Woodmen's Circle was effected in executive sessions yesterday. The Woodmen reported that more than 200 delegates had been seated, while 131 delegates had been accredited to the Assembly of the Circle. The delegates came from all parts of the country.

## PENSIONS GIVEN TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

HELENA, Montana—Fifty-four teachers are now receiving monthly pensions of \$60 as a reward for 35 years' continuous service in the schools of this State. About \$600 of Montana's \$290 public school teachers are paying \$1 monthly toward the teachers' pension fund, which now amounts to \$150,000. The \$1 payment was optional with teachers already working in the State when the pension plan was adopted by the Legislature a few years ago, but it was made compulsory for those who later accepted positions here.

## ECONOMY PROGRAM ADOPTED IN NAVY

Many Obsolete Battleships to Be Scrapped or Sold Soon and All Useless Real Estate Is Also to Be Put on the Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, yesterday gave some of the details of the economy program in the administration of the Navy Department.

In the first place the department is selling its obsolete ships. Some have already been disposed of; negotiations are under way for the sale of others. Mr. Roosevelt said that the tendency had been to keep practically useless vessels in the navy, on the general theory that possibly some time they might turn out to be of value. That policy has been abandoned. A large number of battleships have been set aside to be sold and they will be sold, if only for scrap. This is an economy beyond the amount of money received for them, because it gets rid of the expensive maintenance of useless vessels and the repairs that have to be made on them, and it does no damage to the fleet.

## Real Estate Survey

A survey has also been completed of the real estate that the navy owns, and for which it has not, and is not likely to have, any use. It is also to be disposed of as soon as possible. On Hlythe Island, Georgia, for example, there are 1100 acres of white oak timber, which were bought in 1857 and held for the building of wooden ships, but as no wooden ships are being built, there is no necessity for holding this property and it will be offered for sale. Under an executive order of 1845, 141 acres of land were acquired at Dry Tortugas, Florida. These were held for a coaling station, but they are not needed. Three and a half acres at Sackett's Harbor, New York, have been held by the government since 1814. There used to be a commandant house there, but for years it has been used only for a caretaker who will now have to find another home. There are many other tracts of land for which the navy would prefer to have the money and the department will try to get it as soon as possible.

The battleships already sold are the Maine, the Missouri and the Wisconsin. Others will be used for training ships and for targets. Where two air stations are found side by side one will be abandoned, and naval hospitals are also being given up where there is a civilian hospital which can be used. Surplus stores are for sale, including all sorts of obsolete machinery and useless supplies, the guiding idea being that they are not to be kept for a potential use not actually probable to justify their retention.

## Historic Vessels

In all 165 vessels have been disposed of, including 113 sub-chasers for trade purposes in Mexican and West Indian waters, to a Philadelphia firm.

Among the vessels for sale are the Castine, Marblehead and Yorktown, all of which were frequently employed in Central American and South American disturbances when it was necessary for the United States to send a naval vessel to the scene. "Fighting Bob" Evans was in command of the Yorktown when it appeared before Valparaiso and threatened to shell the city if Americans there were not protected. The cruiser Raleigh, which participated in the Battle of Manila Bay, is for sale, as are the famous cruisers Marblehead and Minneapolis, and the Cincinnati.

The money received from this sale does not accrue to the benefit of the navy, but goes into the general Treasury for the benefit of the entire government.

## Steamships Wanted

Shipping Board Asked to Establish Two New Lines of Vessels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two requests for the establishment of new shipping lines are before the United States Shipping Board, one contained in the Cummins Bill asking for a new line to Alaska in order that the people of the Territory may have better service and that its resources may be more profitably exploited, and the other from the Wisconsin Legislature, backed by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, for a packet line on the Great Lakes.

It was said by a representative of the Shipping Board yesterday that both of these questions are under consideration and that a committee of three members has been appointed to look into conditions carefully. It was pointed out that the purpose of the Shipping Board was to build an American merchant marine as a going concern and not to compete with lines already established, if they could furnish the service required. It depended to a large extent upon what would satisfy the applicants for help from the Shipping Board. If they wanted more ships, the board could probably help them out, but the establishment of a new line was a matter to be proceeded with cautiously and only after thorough investigation.

The Shipping Board is exercised over the 36 per cent duty on fuel oil with which they are threatened under the new tariff bill, and a letter is to be sent to the Ways and Means Committee asking that due consideration be given to the effect of such a duty on American shipping. Some of the Shipping Board's contracts expire in October, but the principal one runs

until January. After that it would be subject to the additional expense entailed by the heavy duty.

It was said that American shipping is not being affected adversely by the troubles at Tampico, Mexico, as under existing contracts service and prices are well protected.

## LIQUOR IN TRANSIT RULE STILL UPHELD

New Appeal to Be Made to State Department for Modification of Law—Diplomatic Privilege Said to Be in Peril

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On the plea that diplomatic privilege is imperilled by the ruling of the Department of Justice barring liquor in transit, plans are being made, as a final resort, to appeal to the Department of State to modify the asperities of the law.

The Department of Justice has reaffirmed the decision of the department made last February prohibiting the passing of liquor through the United States, even in bond. The decision was signed by Frank K. Nebeker, Acting Attorney-General, but was said to have been written by Annette Adams, assistant Attorney-General, in charge of prohibition cases.

As soon as the new Administration came into power, attorneys for Canadian liquor dealers and also for interests in the United States and South American countries asked for a review of the case. The Department of Justice consents to uphold the provisions of the law that "any and all dealings in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes within the United States are prohibited except in so far as authority therefor may be found elsewhere in the act. By expressly excepting transportation through the Panama Canal and on the Panama railroad, it is to be assumed that transportation elsewhere should be prohibited."

Under the ruling, Canadian distillers can no longer ship their products across this country to the West Indies or South America, nor bring the rum and other liquors from the West Indies, and regulations will be issued prohibiting "in transit" shipments of liquors for beverage purposes touching at the ports or moving through the United States when coming from foreign countries and bound for other foreign countries.

Asserting that liquor intended for use of foreign diplomats in this country would thus be barred from transit and that foreign ships cannot land at United States ports with liquors aboard, an appeal is to be made to the State Department to do something for relief from the Attorney-General's ruling, especially in the case of trans-oceanic steamships, which, under a strict construction of the ruling, could not dock at New York without transgressing the law establishing the three mile limit to which prohibition is applicable. When the State Department was asked to interfere before, however, it was said that the case was one for the Department of Justice to deal with.

## PHILIPPINE LIMIT OF DEBT TO BE RAISED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House bill authorizing an increase of the Philippine Islands' debt limit from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000, was passed yesterday by the Senate and sent to conference.

Chairman New, of the Senate Territories Committee, said that the bill was designed to meet a serious situation. A Senate committee amendment proposes stabilization of the Philippine exchange, the insular peso now being worth about 45 cents, Senator King (D.), of Utah, raised the question of Philippine independence, asking whether such action by Congress was contemplated. Senator New replied that no such proposal had been made.

## MINISTER SAILS FOR COLOMBIA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Elliott Hoffman, American minister to Colombia, sailed on Tuesday to return to his post at Bogota, after having been called to the State Department early this spring to assist in the final discussions which attended the perfecting of the Colombian Treaty. It was reported at the time of Mr. Hoffman's return that his visit had to do with certain references made to him in the report of the Senate Committee which investigated the treaty question. This proved to be erroneous. The sole reason for his return, it developed, was to aid in finishing up the treaty.

## MEXICO BARS FOREIGN MONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN DIEGO, California—Importation or circulation of American or any foreign money, except gold, is prohibited throughout the Republic of Mexico, according to an official edict of President Obregon of Mexico, received recently at the Mexican consulate here.

The measure is designed to enforce the circulation of Mexican money, the Mexican Government reserving the right to make its own silver, gold, and paper currency. Anyone who endeavors to introduce into Mexico any foreign money not in the form of gold, will be penalized by the confiscation of the money or by the payment of a fine equaling the amount involved.

## CHINA AND GERMANY RESUME RELATIONS

Summary of Agreement Concluded Between Two Nations, Issued in an Official Chinese Statement, Is Given Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Full resumption of relations of amity and commerce between China and Germany is announced in advice just received by the State Department from Peking, where the official texts of the Sino-German trade agreement, signed in Peking on May 20, and of an exchange of letters of that date have been made public. The agreement will become effective as from July 1, 1921.

The official text has not yet been received, but the Chinese Foreign Office, according to the Peking press, issued an official statement, of which the following summary, received by the State Department, is given out:

"By the signature, on Friday noon, of an agreement concluded between China and Germany, the relations of amity and commerce between the two countries have been reestablished. Germany also gives China a declaration in which she consents to the abrogation of the consular jurisdiction in China, expresses her inability through force majeure to restore to China all her rights and privileges in Shantung, and undertakes the fulfillment of the obligations arising from the articles in the China section of the Versailles Treaty, the restoration to China of all the German 'glacis' and the reimbursement of the expenses for the internment of the German military in China."

"The agreement, which applies the principles of equality and reciprocity and of the respect of territorial sovereignty, consists of seven articles. The first deals with the mutual right of appointing diplomatic representatives, and the second, the right of appointing consuls and consular agents. The third article provides that the nationals of either of the two countries have the right to travel, to reside and to engage in trade in all places in the other, where nationals of a third nation are allowed to do so; that their life and property are under the jurisdiction of the local courts; and that they shall pay no imposts, taxes, or contributions higher than those paid by nationals of the country wherein they reside. The fourth article provides for the tariff autonomy, subject to the proviso that nationals of one shall not pay import, or export or transit duty higher than those paid by nationals of the other. This follows the fifth article, which stipulates that the declaration and the agreement shall be the basis for a definite treaty; the sixth article, which declares the French text to be authentic; and the seventh article, which sets the date of the coming into force of the agreement on the day when the two governments shall have notified each other of their ratifications."

## Certain Interpretations

"The plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting parties also exchange notes, in the note from Germany, representative to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs it is stated that with reference to the Sino-German agreement and the German declaration there are certain interpretations, as follows:

"1. Though provision is made in Article 4 of the agreement with regard to the customs duty on Chinese goods, China is still entitled to the privilege of applying Article 264 of the Versailles Treaty.

"2. The reimbursement of international expenses, as is stated in the declaration, is meant that Germany, in indemnifying China, according to the principles of the Versailles Treaty, is also willing to refund to China the international expenses. As to the war indemnity, Germany agrees to pay in advance a portion thereof in a lump sum, which represents the equivalent of one-half of the proceeds from the liquidated German property and a half of the values of the sequestrated but not yet liquidated German property, which amount will eventually be paid in cash and the balance in Tsien-Pu and Hu-Kwang Railway bonds.

"3. Chinese property in Germany shall be returned at the ratification of the agreement.

"4. The German Government will assist the Chinese students in Germany in securing their education or practical experience.

## Queries Answered

"In the same note there are also queries concerning the following matters, to which answers are requested.

"1. The security to be given in future to German property in China.

"2. The judicial guarantee of German residents in China.

"3. Cases in the mixed court.

"4. China's Trading With the Enemy Act.

"The reply from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the German representative, while acknowledging the receipt of Mr. von Borch's letter containing the explanations on (1) the customs tariff on Chinese goods imported into Germany, (2) the payment

of indemnity, (3) Chinese property in Germany and (4) Chinese students in Germany, answers the queries from the German representative, as follows:

"1. The Chinese Government promises full protection to German residents in China, undertaking not to further sequester their property, except in accordance with principles of international law and the laws of China; provided that Chinese would receive similar treatment in Germany."

"2. Lawsuits in which Germans are involved shall be tried in the modern courts according to the modern codes and following the regular procedure, and the assistance of German lawyers and interpreters is permitted.

## Duty on German Imports into China

"3. As to the German cases in the mixed court, the Chinese Government will try to find a solution so as to insure justice and fairness to both sides.

"4. At the ratification of the agreement, China's Trading With the Enemy Act will lose its effect, and all German trade-marks which had been registered at the customs house, will also recover their validity if registered again by the owner. As to the German imports into China, the customs duty may be paid according to the general tariff prior to the adoption of the national tariff.

"5. China has no intention to join the clearing house system generally established by the allied and associated powers.

"It is further stated that the Chinese Government, in consideration of the fact that Germany undertakes to pay in a lump sum a portion of the war indemnity to the Chinese Government, China also agrees to cease, at the signature of the agreement, all further liquidation of German property, and, on receipt of the aforesaid indemnity and after the ratification of the agreement, agree to return to German owners all the proceeds from the liquidation of German property, and all the German property still under sequestration. As to the Deutsch-Asiatic Bank and the Chinese Mining Corporation, the Chinese authorities concerned will discuss methods of settlement with the bank and the corporation themselves."

## FRANCE PAYS TRIBUTE TO HUGH C. WALLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Today Hugh C. Wallace left France by the S. S. Olympic. At the station there was assembled to say farewell, Aristide Briand, Raoul Peret, Marshal Foch, Marshal Petain, General Weygand, Jules Cambon, Gabriel Hanotaux, Andrew Tardieu, Quinones de Leon, Bonin Longare and many other high personages in the political and diplomatic world.

His final message was: "It is the happiest period of my life that I have passed in France, though these two years have been filled with very hard work. My sojourn has enabled me to know the French people, and to know them is to love and admire them." He gave many personal messages.

The tributes that have been paid during the past few days are swollen by a fresh chorus of praise today. His tact during the difficult period has won particular esteem. He was at first member of the Council of Ambassadors, then he became a silent observer, then he returned in accordance with the rather uncertain and tortuous policy of America. But in spite of these frequent changes of his position, he acquitted himself of his task with unflinching ability.

## VENEZUELA OFFERED AMERICA'S GREETINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A message of felicitation on the anniversary of the independence of Venezuela was sent by President Harding on Tuesday to Dr. V. Marquez Bustillos, Provisional President. The message said:

"The government and people of the United States send the government and people of Venezuela their most cordial felicitations on this anniversary of the independence of their sister Republic. The generous gift of the Republic of Venezuela to the City of New York and the recent visit to this country of the distinguished Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Venezuela have contributed in making still closer the bonds of friendship between the two countries."

"Pray accept, also, the personal assurances of my high regard and good wishes."

WARREN G. HARDING.

## NATIONS NOW HOLD NEW RELATIONSHIP

Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, Says People of United States Will Do Their Part in Rehabilitation Process

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—"I have abiding faith in the conscience of America, in its moral power, its justice and its judgment, and I carry with me the conviction that the citizens of the United States will face the problems that confront the world, and unselfishly render aid in their solution," said Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, at a luncheon given in his honor by the French-American Society yesterday on the eve of his departure.

"They will do their part in rehabilitating the economic and social structure, so that humanity may enjoy the security and happiness that is their right."

"As a result of my service during the war, I have arrived at the conclusion that any man who represents any nation, and especially the United States, in the diplomatic service, is a soldier, going out to show the world that it is beginning to realize its strength and the need for the exercise of its duty to humanity. When I was first appointed, the life of an ambassador was comparatively easy. Seated originally as a sort of licensed spy, and later regarded as holding a position where the duties merely involved creating good relations, at the same time improving his own social position, the ambassador has now come to regard his work as a sacred and serious duty, involving a crucial test of his sincerity. He must go in the spirit that he is a volunteer to express the feeling of this nation that is only beginning to understand its great part in this situation."

"The United States is generous and has a great soul, but it is not yet organized. While perfectly willing, it has not been strengthened in its development from the small beginning conceived by the fathers, so as to function steadily and powerfully, like the great modern businesses. We shall do it only when we fully understand that it is necessary."

"I go back with the feeling that, even if I fall to remain on the pedestal upon which, however undeservedly, France has placed me, if I retain the confidence of the citizens of my country, something may be accomplished. But any representative, no matter how great, who neglects his duty for any social purpose, will not be able to represent the stern purpose of the people of the United States."

"When I remained in Paris at the outbreak of the war, by permission of the President, the reason that France rejoiced was that it showed to them that the heart of America was declaring that it did not approve of the violation of international law, as it had been violated by the Germans."

International Reorganization

"France, on the frontier of human rights for 2000 years, can be a source of education to the people of the United States, how to function quickly and surely, acting in response to the highest sentiment. We do not understand yet how all nations are turning to us for the solution of this great problem, and our people must be advanced to a position of proper appreciation and understanding of how the United States can take its proper place in this international reorganization. We need now to function to avail ourselves of our opportunities, and to organize this force for civilization to solve this problem."

"In going to my post I hope to take with me something that we may express to the French people and through them to the world the realization of a new relationship with the nations of the world."

Marshal Fayolle, who will accompany Ambassador Herrick, when he sails on La France, spoke briefly of the great assistance he had been to France on his former service. Other speakers included George W. Wickham, former Attorney-General, and

## CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET

LOS ANGELES, California—The city of Springfield, Massachusetts, was selected as the next meeting place of the National Council of Congregational Churches of America for its biennial session in 1923, by the council delegates yesterday. A vote on the \$10,000,000 church endowment fund for school and theological work was deferred until today.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

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## EDUCATORS OPPOSE POLITICAL EVILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DES MOINES, Iowa—America's educators, in session at the Coliseum, on Tuesday were training their heaviest guns on J. J. Tigert of Kentucky, United States Commissioner of Education. The fight to displace the incumbent of the commissioner's office began at the first business session of the representative assembly, when Miss Chari O. Williams, superintendent of the Shelby County schools of Tennessee and chairman of the committee on tenure, declared that unless efficient instructors are insured against losing their positions because of political change, the entire fabric of the schools will topple. This statement is interpreted as a direct denunciation of the appointment of Mr. Tigert by the Harding Administration to succeed P. P. Claxton, former commissioner.

Insecurity of tenure, Miss Williams said further, is the greatest defect in the educational system of this country today. Instructors, feeling that their position is subject to every whim of the politician, make no effort to outdo any constructive program of work, knowing they will not have time to carry it out. Every election brings with it "a throwing out of work of many of the best instructors in the country," declared the speaker, who advocated the passage of tenure laws to correct this evil.

Miss C. Williams, yesterday was nominated for the presidency of the National Education Association. This is equivalent to election tomorrow, as she was the only candidate nominated for this office.

Miss Cornelia S. Adair of Richmond, Virginia, a class room teacher, was nominated for the office of treasurer. Eleven were nominated for the eleven vice-presidency offices. They are: E. E. Oberholster, Oklahoma; P. J. Zimmerman, Idaho; J. A. C. Chandler, Virginia; Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, Kentucky; M. C. Leffer, Nebraska; Charles B. Boyer, New Jersey; Olive Jones, New York; J. O. Engleman, Illinois; Wilhelmina van de Goorberg, California; Annie Webb Blanton, Texas; L. D. Coffman, Minnesota.

## NEW LAWS PASSED IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—A change in the compulsory educational laws of South Dakota which went into effect July 1, requires children from the ages of 8 to 17 to attend school and to complete eight grades. Excuse may be granted only by the county superintendent, who acts as truancy officer for the county. Teachers both of public and private schools must report to him every two weeks, and the superintendent is given power to inspect private schools.

Another new law requires that in all judicial elections candidates for county, circuit, and supreme court judgeships shall be nominated and elected on a strictly nonpolitical ticket. Political advertising is further regulated, and not only must the words "Paid Advertising" appear at the head of the newspaper article of this kind in good-sized type, but the author of the article must have his name attached, as well as the name and address of the candidate in whose behalf it is published.

## NORTH CAROLINA ILLITERATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

HENDERSONVILLE, North Carolina—Through the efforts of friends of a movement to combat adult illiteracy in Henderson County, an appropriation for this purpose has been included in the county school budget. The appropriation will be used to provide evening classes. The adult illiterates are practically all white, there being few Negroes in the County.

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Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### The Member for Plymouth

A scene in the House of Commons is not at all an uncommon thing but seldom if ever has anything induced such hearty laughter as that which took place when the representatives of the people were discussing matters arising out of the reference to the International Labor Conference held at Washington toward the end of 1919.

The particular question at the moment was mothers and children, and on that subject the member for Plymouth, Viscountess Astor, was in fine form. Plunging into the fray with characteristic vigor, she grasped the pages of the familiar Hansard, and hurriedly turning the pages of the official report to find a speech made by Dr. Addison.

"I have it here in Hansard," she said. "I quote the exact passage," she said. But in spite of this laudable intention, it eluded her, search as she would. Suddenly she pitched the book on the lap of Lord Robert Cecil, who sat below her and exclaimed, "Here, you find it, Lord Bob."

### Seeing London at Last

As soon as the coal stoppage in England began Londoners commenced to look down at their feet. "Everybody began to turn less feet to your feet less smoke from the foul and grimy chimneys which for generations have blackened the sky and wrought destruction on every public building. At the end of a few weeks you could not only stand on Hampstead Heath and see St. Paul's lying in the hollow below; you could see across to the other side of the hollow to where the hills of Kent and Surrey stand clear against the sky. When Queen Square was built, about 200 years ago, the north side was purposely left open in order that an uninterrupted view of the heights of Hampstead might be enjoyed by the residents. Since then there have come 'some houses in between' as the old song says, but if you look along any street running north Hampstead is as clearly seen as it was in the days of good Queen Anne. The coal stoppage will not have been without advantage if it teach Londoners how great an offense it is to hide their beautiful city behind a pall of smoke."

### Photography as a Sculptor

Base, of Florence, Italy, invented a process for producing bas-reliefs by photography. The basis of the invention is the property possessed by a film of chromium gelatin of swelling in proportion to the intensity of the light falling upon it. The swelling is greater with low than with high intensity, so that the light passing through a photographic negative produces upon a chromium-gelatin plate a positive in distinct relief. The transparency of an ordinary negative, however, is not truly proportional to the relief of the original method, but by an ingenious automatic device, involving a double exposure, this difficulty is avoided, and a negative is obtained having its lights and shades correctly graded to produce the effect of relief.

### A Banknote Mispint

It is rarely that mistakes get past Uncle Sam's inspectors in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but this happened when a banknote was issued which bore a \$50 value on one side and a \$100 value on the other. Odd circumstances attended its discovery. A western hotel clerk, in straightening out his accounts one day found a disagreement he could not explain. A pile of bills was at his right and as he counted them, and turned them over he placed them in a pile at his left.

He consumed more than two hours counting and recounting, only to find that when he counted from left to right his accounts were exact and that when he counted them back a shortage of \$50 was shown. The manager was called upon, but met with no better success. At last each bill was examined separately on both sides; whereupon the mystery was solved. It was then that the \$50 obverse and the \$100 reverse bill was found.

The Treasury Department was notified and after investigation it was found that it had a record of the bill.

The mistake was made in 1889, or thereabouts, when a sheet of notes was printed for a national bank in Kansas City. Through a mistake of the pressman two misprinted notes went out—one with a \$50 obverse and a \$100 reverse, the other with a \$100 obverse and a \$50 reverse. The cashier returned the note to the Treasury and received a good one in its stead.

### Reversing Speech

A curious phonographic instrument was invented by Poulsen, capable of reversing the sounds of a word or a sentence. A steel piano wire, carried on two spools, passes between the poles of a small electromagnet so connected with a telephone transmitter that spoken words are magnetically recorded on the moving wire and reproduced in a receiving instrument. When the motion of the wire is direct, the words are heard as in ordinary conversation, but if the motion is reversed, the sounds come to the ear in reverse order, like words spelled backward. To represent the order in which the reversed sounds strike the ear, however, not only must the order of the letters composing a word be reversed, but each letter must itself be reversed from right to left, as when reflected from a mirror.

### FORMER AND THE LATTER RAIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
In the spring come the latter rains, in the fall the former rains. Toward the end of October there is apt to be an unwanted stillness in the air of Jerusalem. Knowing one day, the rain will come soon. In my own experience this change came on the 25th day of that month. Toward afternoon the bright Palestinian sun began to be obscured and people remarked that it was growing dark earlier than usual. As night came on only a few stars among the many showed at all, and they were faint and veiled, while the air became colder and more moist. For the sake of comfort people drew their wraps more tightly about them and sought to keep out of the wind.

The 26th of October dawned dark and cool. About 9:45 a.m. a few drops of rain fell upon the city which had known no rain since spring, and then came the downpour, the welcome change of seasons, designated in the Bible as "the former rain." Looking out of the window at this time one could see big clouds rolling over the Mount of Olives.

The general effect of this sudden storm, bringing the breaking up of the long, rainless summer, was very like one of those decisive summer storms in the eastern states of America, which brings hot spells to a close. Meteorologists insist that the expression, "the former and the latter rain," does not refer to two rainy seasons, but only to the first downpour in the autumn and to the final, good rains in March or April, both belonging to the same season, but representing the two ends of it. On the other hand, the husbandman who looks to his crops thinks of two distinct rainy seasons, the first rain as the plowing rain, for it enables him to break up the sun-baked earth, whereas the second rain is for him the rain which prepares the ripening grain for the harvest. The old Jewish ritual provided special prayers for "the former and latter rain," and definite dates on which such prayers were to be offered. By comparing these dates with data taken by the weather man in Palestine during recent years, the assumption is justified that the arrival of "the former rain" is now expected somewhat later than in Bible times, whereas there is practically no difference in regard to the end of the rainy season. It may be expected any time from the middle of March to the first of May.

This whole subject of "the former and the latter rain" is full of interesting sidelights. Has the climate of Palestine changed during historic times? How can we account for the existence of populous cities in Graeco-Roman times on the outskirts of Palestine, where today there are only waterless wastes? In what way did the landscape of Palestine, which Jesus looked upon, differ from that of today under the British mandate? It is certain that under present climatic conditions cities like Palmyra, Petra, Baalbec, Bosra, and Gerasa, the ruins of which now strew the desert, could not possibly exist today on the sites they once covered. Here were theaters, temples, aqueducts, irrigating canals and reservoirs, but today a few miserable nomads can barely keep alive in those very districts. Judea itself was probably never what would be called a green country, for its soil is too rocky to admit of this. Samaria and Galilee, however, were more favored in this respect. It is known that at the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in A. D. 70, large groves of trees were sacrificed for timber to make the attacking equipment. It is quite likely, therefore, that our Master, walking, teaching and healing in Palestine, may have known a country somewhat better watered than it is today and less denuded of trees.

Before they were driven out of Palestine altogether, in 1918, the Turks stripped the country of every stick of wood they could lay hands on. Even a majority of the valued olive trees, the principal source of wealth for most of the fellahen, were cut down to be used as fuel in the engines of the trains which transported Turkish troops and their supplies. For a few hours, after the expulsion of the Turks from Jerusalem, and until protection could be secured, the very doors and window sashes of public buildings were torn off by the populace, deprived of wood by a Turkish misgovernment. During the succeeding winters it was difficult to obtain wood in Jerusalem for any purpose, at any price, so difficult, indeed, that many half-built houses still stand gaping at the sky, waiting for roof beams. The climate of Jerusalem is delightful, quite Californian in character. The air is clear and clean from the altitude of 2500 feet, at which the city stands, and the sun shines for the greater part of the year. There is nowhere on earth a closer geographical and climatic analogy than that which exists between Palestine and Southern California, although the two countries lie so many thousand miles apart. Jerusalem lies 31½ degrees north of the Equator, and Los Angeles slightly more than one degree further north. It is true that California is a new country and Palestine a very old one, as far as civilization is concerned, where much that is unsavory and aquilid is still to be encountered at present, but under a stable government, such as the British will supply, there is no reason why Palestine should not become a climatic resort for people from the whole world.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
A little goatherd of Jerusalem

Hitherto it has been visited principally by pilgrims and only by a restricted class of tourists, such as scholars bent on Bible research, archaeologists and wealthy globe trotters. It must be remembered that in speaking of Palestine we are dealing with a very small country, although an important one. It is only about the size of the American State of New Hampshire, perhaps 150 miles in length by 60 miles wide, if the tableland of Gilead east of the Jordan is reckoned as part of Palestine. From some of its mountains almost the whole land can be surveyed. It is at the same time a land of contradictions. Although it lies very near the center of the earth's land masses, it is singularly isolated, being inclosed by the sea, the mountains and the desert. The great trade routes between Egypt and Arabia have always skirted the heights of Palestine, but did not encroach upon them. The rich maritime cities of Phoenicia, which at one time were connected with the whole of the then known world by their shipping, lay close by the coast, but far below and out of touch.

The Land of Promise was lifted high above actual contact with the great surrounding oriental nations, to be a Holy Land, to have a peculiar religious history, which has been carefully marked out by prophecy, and which is still being fulfilled today with startling accuracy.

Along the Mediterranean Sea Palestine has a belt of sand which is constantly encroaching upon the arable land, trying to engulf the orange groves of Jaffa and the date palms of Gaza. At first sight the Judean highlands are forbidding in their barrenness, in the huddled meanness of the villages, in the multitude of ruins dating from more prosperous, or at least more populous, times. Jewish, Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, Byzantine, Saracenic or Crusading remains dot the country in all directions.

The south country, or "Negeb," of Judea is well covered with grass and flowers after the rains. Here flourish the narcissus, crocuses and anemones. The actual heights are very rich in wild flowers, which entirely disappear during the rainless season; especially abundant and charming is the cyclamen, which in America is valued as a potted plant, although thus kept it has no scent as it has in Palestine. Helianthus, fern grows everywhere in the chinks of the walls. Oleander bushes flourish in the Jordan Valley and do well in the gardens of Jerusalem. The rains of Palestine come with the westerly wind from the sea, just the opposite from what we are accustomed to on the Atlantic coast of America, where the rain comes borne upon the east wind.

It is true that misgovernment, neglect, rapacity will contribute to the ruin of any country. Therefore it is difficult to picture accurately the fertility of the land and the size of its population in Bible times. It may be that there have been periodic fluctuations at long intervals. Certain it is that Palestine enjoys a good rainfall in normal seasons. The rock of the Judean plateau, however, is porous, and so the rain quickly disappears into the ground, to be stored lower down in the earth, in subterranean channels which supply the wells. The 5000 cisterns of Jerusalem and those of other places in Palestine are usually well filled by the rain water, but cannot be replenished from May to November, unless the water is drawn from reservoir supplies, as has been done since the British occupation. The crying need of Palestine is irrigation. What is done in this line at present is on so small a scale that it is pitifully inadequate. It has been noticed that the average rainfall at Jerusalem is even greater than that of Southern California and similar to that of Santa Cruz, just south of San Francisco.

Whatever forests Palestine may have had in ancient times, there are none now worthy of the name. The few cedars of Mt. Lebanon are not, strictly speaking, in Palestine. They are only about 400 in number and do not really affect the case, as they

are peculiar to the high altitude of that mountain.

An unmistakable proof of a change of climate within historic times is afforded by the references to routes of travel once much used which are absolutely impassable today on account of lack of water and pasture. Three thousand years ago a well-known route led from Palestine to Egypt through the southern part of the peninsula of Sinai. It was in constant use by the great caravans and armies in past ages. In 1917 the British could not cross the desert between Egypt and Palestine until they had built a railroad and had laid a pipe line for the waters of the Nile to accompany them on their march. The wanderings of so great a host as the children of Israel in the desert of Sinai would be impossible today. Only a few frugal Bedouins can sustain themselves and their flocks there in the most precarious way at the present time.

To produce these climatic changes only very slight changes would be necessary: a shorter rainy season in the winter or an average of few degrees of higher temperature in the summer might produce such a result. Great damage to cultivation and irrigation has also been done by Bedouin raids, by the visits of ruthless Turkish targeholders, discouraging all improvements, and, in general, by the stupid suppression of all individual initiative by the Turks.

Finally, it is not unfair to use a scapegoat in search for the desert in Palestine. If the country did show any inclination to grow forests these would be promptly nipped in the bud by the ubiquitous goat. Our little black friend, who is driven to town for the milk of a morning, is really a public nuisance when allowed unrestricted access to the country. Residents in Palestine do not hesitate to speak of the goat as the curse of Palestine, as far as any attempt at afforestation is concerned. There is no question that the goat is everywhere on earth a symbol of poverty, whether in Ireland, in Mexico, Switzerland, or on the vacant lots surrounding New York. On my last visit to Switzerland I noticed a great reduction in the number of goats, at least in the lowlands, and was told that they were now rigorously excluded from all forest areas, as they were the worst possible enemies of young trees. In Palestine flocks of black goats roam over the country, devouring not only blades of grass, but every sprouting tree or shrub, leaving a parched waste behind them. The sheep are not, by any means, without fault in this denudation of the land, but they are not quite herbi-omnivorous, as the goats are. It is certain that a greener Palestine cannot arise unless due precautions are taken against the goat. Just how this can be done, when the fellahen rely so much upon this friend for milk, cheese, and meat, I do not feel wise enough to indicate, but a way must certainly be found.

Regions Caesar never knew.  
Where his eagles never flew.  
Thy posterity shall away.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Goats leaving Jerusalem after milking

The natural steps in the rehabilitation of Palestine are clearly indicated by the general appearance of the country. The good-sized river, the Jordan, flows through the whole length of Palestine, to be sure at a great depth, mostly far below the level of the sea, but still within reach of those who are looking for irrigation and water power. This is a problem for engineers to work out under a stable government. The next step is obviously tree planting on a large scale, systematically done. The olive tree is very profitable, and the conditions for its fruitful bearing are nowhere better than in the highlands of Palestine. The fig tree is here on its native soil. Pines, cedars, acacias, eucalyptus and other shade trees will thrive with ordinary care and protection.

Every village community should plant its rocky waste places with stone pines. These will grow in the chinks of the rock and gradually make humus for themselves, providing shade and in a few years also fuel. This experiment has succeeded brilliantly near Marseilles and along the rocky places on the Riviera, where splendid forests of pine now cover what were formerly unsightly waste places. In Palestine the growth of trees would have a further result: at present all manure goes into the bake oven as fuel, but if wood could be had, the manure could go back to the soil which so greatly needs it.

Excellent vegetables are grown in the gardens of Palestine. The great wheat-growing areas of Gilead and Moab should be given armed protection against marauding Arabs and the latter should be given help in times of drought to keep them from devastating the exposed farms. Trees, cactus, or tenuous grasses should be planted to stop the inward march of the sand from the seacoast upon Gaza and other points of the coast of Philistia, as well as on the outskirts of villages bordering on the desert. There is no valid reason why the prosperity of Roman times should not return, if proper use of Palestine's present rainfall is made. Then would return the blessing

upon the land, shade trees would temper the heat of its sunny days, and the song of the water brooks fill the valleys with rejoicing. It ought to fulfill again its Biblical description of a land flowing with milk and honey, watered by "the former and the latter rain."

### RHODES AND A GREAT IDEAL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

After the lapse of the war years the annual dinner of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust was revived at Oxford. There was a distinguished company, including Lord Milner, chairman of the trust, the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, General Smuts, and Sir Thomas Smartt, representing South Africa, Colonel Amery of the home government, Professor Hopkins of Yale, and many heads of Oxford colleges.

The speeches were almost upon the one text: the ideals of Cecil Rhodes in the light of more recent world developments. Not the least striking was the reference to Great Britain's kinship with the United States. Rhodes, said Lord Milner, conceived the unity of the British Empire as a commonwealth of great, free and independent nations linked in indissoluble friendship with the commonwealth of the United States.

From Colonel Amery there was a reference to the "immense task of enabling a group of free, proud, self-governing communities to arrive at a common policy to safeguard their common interests and to preserve the unity of thought, tradition, and ideals which bind them together." Some held that this was impossible under such conditions, but it seemed to him that in the world as it is developing today there are new forces that bind and hold nations together. It might be that in the political developments of the future that independent communities may synchronize in action not by majority votes or direct federal constitutions, but by unity of thought and unity of ideal.

There were broad distinctions between the views, as expressed in the remarks of Mr. Massey and General Smuts. The former took Empire as his key word, quoting the territorial magnificence of the British Empire and its figures of population:

Regions Caesar never knew,  
Where his eagles never flew.  
Thy posterity shall away.

But Mr. Massey, too, agreed that Britain and America were destined to play a very prominent part in that "combination of the great and powerful nations of the earth." The Prime Minister of New Zealand also put forward a similar plea for the cooperation of the British dominions on affairs of imperial importance. The unity of the British Imperial Cabinet, which came to decisions of far-reaching importance during the war, had gone. Why? It was undoubtedly a weakness that the young and growing nations, the overseas dominions, with their new status, had no say in Empire affairs from that point of view.

General Smuts, in a speech of great eloquence, first established the difference between a statesman and a politician. The real statesman, like Rhodes, worked under the influence of a great dominant ideal, which he endeavored to further in his lifetime. The ordinary politician—the fate of most—worked simply from day to day. He was an empiricist, so to speak, planning to meet circumstances and difficulties as they arise. In his own day he might seem to achieve great results, yet in after years the work seems futile. That night they represented one of the great ideals of Cecil Rhodes. "I have always felt," continued General Smuts, "that mere bonds of race, which are supposed to hold the British Empire, do not appeal to me. I take the larger view that there are deeper, greater human forces at work. On the platform of great ideals, it is possible for us, whether we are Anglo-Saxons, or Boers, or of whatever nationality we may be within the Empire, to unite in that service. It was not only the peoples of the British Empire which Rhodes wanted to bring together in that way; he wanted to bring America in, too—the oldest, the first British dominion whom we are always proud and grateful to claim one of us."

Rhodes even thought that the Teutonic, the Germanic, peoples might be roped into this great brotherhood of human service. Unfortunately the great ideal had swept over some of his ideals. "But I feel," added the speaker, "that the vision of Cecil Rhodes was the right vision. And the day will come—it may be far off, it may be near: it depends very much on the immediate future—when we shall see his was the right vision, and that in a union of all the great white races and forces operating in the world; alone can we find a true guarantee of western civilization in the future."

Professor Hopkins of Yale also re-

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### A BETWEEN-JOBS HAVEN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A thin cloud of smoke rose above the grove of California pines. The breeze waited it across the river and there was a lure in the pungent odor which prompted us to cross the railroad bridge and investigate what manner of camp fire was crackling beneath the trees on the river bank.

When we got to the end of the bridge we found a well-beaten trail dipping down the embankment and leading straight toward the source of the wood smoke. It was a shaded way; the swiftly flowing waters of Susan River mingled their music with the crooning of the wind in the pines. It was not a thickly timbered spot; open spaces, flooded with sunshine, intermingled with the shadows cast by the tall trees.

A crude shack had been erected beneath one of the pines. Near at hand a short joint of stove pipe protruded from a section of sheet-iron topping a shallow dugout. Under this sheet-iron a fire had been kindled and upon it reposed several smoke-grimed tins and pots, while something sizzled and sputtered in a large-sized frying pan. A man stooped over this outdoor range and lifted the lid from one of the tins. We peeked and saw potatoes bobbing about in the bubbling water. The cook glanced at us, jerked his head slightly by way of greeting and forked over the contents of the skillet. We looked about. Pine needles were heaped in mounds at the foot of several trees, a roll of blankets was up-ended near one of these improvised mattresses. There was a second shack, the sloping roof thatched with layers of pine needles, and more needles piled within the shack.

In the first shed there was a rough table and a couple of wide shelves. More smoke-blackened cooking utensils hung from nails driven in the walls; cans of salt, pepper, and various packages were ranged in more or less neat rows upon the shelves.

We were mystified. It didn't have the air of a pleasure camp, nor the substantial appearance of a construction crew's camp, yet there was more than a temporary aspect to this charming spot.

"Do you care if we sit down?" We put the question to the man tending the steaming kettles.

"You're welcome as the flowers in May," came the surprising retort. We tried the chairs, there were only three of them, made of rough planks, and found them comfortable.

"What sort of camp is this?" was our next question.

"Well, it's sort of a between-jobs hang-out," explained the cook, and when we looked rather unlightened, he continued: "It's like this: s'pose one of us guys gets fired or tired of working up there in them sawmill camps, and he hits the road lookin' for something else. More'n likely he ain't saved enough to pay \$1 a day for a place to sleep, no more can we pay 50 cents to eat. If we has our blankets, which most of us has, we can get our sleeps for nothing right here, and we can stick around here till we lands a job in the mills down at Susanville or in them Honey Lake hay fields, and our eats won't cost us more'n a few dimes." Approaching footsteps diverted his attention from us.

"Hello—what luck?" This to the youngish man, garbed in overalls and a worn coat, who stopped before the fire and sniffed the cooking food.

"All right. Seen a rancher who's needin' hay hands—pays \$2 a day and found. Wants us to be ready to go out with him in a couple hours. Job's good for three weeks. Say, but I ain't hungry nor nothin', oh no! Chuck ready!"

"Yep; grab your tools and dig in," replied the cook.

And while they ate they took turns in telling us more about this and similar between-jobs havens. This one, on the banks of the Susan River, was not unique, except that it was perhaps more picturesque as to setting. They all served the same purpose to the men who were temporarily out of work.

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## TARIFF BILL MAY DRIVE OFF TRADE

Argentine Press Thinks New Measure in United States Will Cause Business to Return to Conditions Before World War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.**—The important newspapers of Buenos Aires are agreed in their editorial comment that the new tariff laws in the United States mean for Argentina a return to pre-war commercial relations, when the United States held an insignificant position in Argentina's international trade, and the papers warn the government and business men to prepare for this change and to plan to buy and sell in other countries the merchandise which in recent years they have been buying from or selling to the United States.

The "Prensa," in commenting on a recent report from the Argentine Embassy in Washington, says: "Of the products mentioned as those whose entrance into the country the tariff bill seeks to prohibit or at least to render a costly matter, there are 18 articles, which comprise cereals, grain, fruit, oils, cattle and sheep, fresh meat and cotton and woolen goods in general, upon all of which are to be imposed duties which the Argentine report qualifies as truly prohibitive, declaring that such articles have never been protected to such a degree before."

### Protectionist Policy

"The proposal, officially announced, is to defend the agriculturists in the painful situation in which they at present find themselves placed, and it is anticipated that the protectionist policy of the Republican Party will not be confined to the products enumerated in the law, as above, but will be more generally extended, to which end a good majority in Congress is confidently counted upon."

"This forecast of a more pronounced protectionist policy than that to which the House of Representatives recently signified its approval is apparently being welcomed by a considerable number of supporters, according to the latest news cabled from Washington."

The report received from the Argentine gives an exhaustive account of the troubles which, in the United States, are afflicting the agriculturists and their productions, and which, it is said, mainly arise from the large quantity of imports received from Canada, Australia and South America, and it is affirmed that "time has proved that the free importation of raw material is not a fundamental principle of democracy and that it has been a fatal policy which has almost ruined the producers of the south."

To put it briefly, the "Prensa" resumes, the protectionist policy which is finding favor anew with the government referred to has been accorded the approval of the House of Representatives by 185 votes against 85, this showing that a radical change is to be expected in the foreign trade of the country named if, as is anticipated, the bill is also passed by the Senate.

### New Situation to Face Country

In view of these reports and the events that are undoubtedly occurring, Argentina, the "Prensa" points out, should get ready to meet the new situation with which she will be long faced, so that it may find her as calm and assured as the circumstances demand. In the first place, there will be the difficulty of preserving the current of trade which during the last three years this country has maintained with the United States, because the former's purchases in the latter are impeded by the extraordinary difference in the exchange rates, owing to which the Argentine merchants have to pay for the articles they buy in the United States 45 per cent more than their true price, and naturally this is bringing such trade to a standstill.

And a similar effect will be produced by the new protectionist policy, which, when it comes into force, is bound to restrict the sale of Argentine productions in the American market, in so far as the new taxes fall on the principal components of this country's export trade, the specialties of which are raw materials and foodstuffs.

Hence, both causes of obstruction have their origin in the United States, and it is as well to admit frankly that Argentina possesses no means for counteracting the inconveniences they are going to occasion her. In face of this delicate situation, she must make an effort, the "Prensa" says, to curtail her commercial relations with the United States without inflicting further injury on the national interests that will be affected, this step being forced upon her by the causes that are placing the North American market beyond the reach of the Argentine consumers, while closing it also to the producers of the articles whose entrance into that country is impeded by the new prohibitive tariff.

### Argentina's Policy

The "Prensa," however, considers it only fair to recognize that the Argentine Government's policy of keeping the country's gold tied up and preventing its circulation is partly to blame for the adverse rate of exchange which is so painfully complicating the commercial problems that are linked with this question.

"Everything," the "Prensa" finally declares, "is pointing to an interlude in the commerce with the United States, and indicating the necessity for reverting to pre-war conditions, when that nation occupied but a secondary place in Argentina's scheme of foreign trade. Now the latter will be compelled to intensify its relations, which have slackened somewhat of late, with the European countries, and

to reestablish the commercial intercourse of former times, which was always highly appreciated here, inasmuch as it contributed to the prosperity of all concerned. It is not a case of taking reprisals against North America—reprisals, moreover, of any sort being always objectionable, while they are two-legged weapons that are liable to wound those who wield them—but a pure question of commerce and of selecting the means calculated to restore life and stability to this. Consequently, if Argentina finds she can no longer continue carrying on her relations satisfactorily with the great Northern Republic, she will have to send her wealth of produce to other parts of the world."

## SCHOOL PROGRESS IN MEXICO CITY

Survey by City Council Shows Increase in Pupils and Houses—New Buildings Planned—Private Schools Taken Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.**—The Ayuntamiento (City Council) of Mexico City has just adopted a plan, and appropriated sufficient funds to carry it out, for increasing greatly the primary educational facilities—buildings, teachers and free books—of that city, according to the Diario Oficial, published daily by the national government of Mexico. In order to arrive at a basis for this plan, which has been financed by an appropriation of 2,000,000 pesos (approximately \$1,000,000) for Mexico City alone, the Ayuntamiento first made a detailed census of the public schools of the city. Since the Roman Catholic Church is forbidden by the Laws of Reform of 1876 to maintain schools or convents in Mexico, and since all the native private schools are under direct supervision of the city government, this survey covers virtually all the schools of the capital, and is the first such census made since the spring of 1910.

The survey brings out strongly the fact that, despite the political and revolutionary disturbances which have swept that country in the past decade, the number of public schools in Mexico City has nearly doubled, while the number of pupils has rather more than doubled. Apparently, the number of teachers has not increased sufficiently to meet the needs of the educational system. Mexico City according to this report, contains an estimated population of 780,000, though accurate figures cannot be given since the present government's general census of the republic—the first since 1910—has not been completed.

### City Council's Survey

The survey of the Ayuntamiento shows, however, the following interesting figures and comparisons:

The number of public schools today is 116, as compared with 63, 11 years ago. These schools are divided as follows:

For boys, 46; for both sexes, 9; kindergartens, 10; private schools government aided, 7.

The school attendance for the current year averages 45,758, as compared with 21,552, in 1910. Of the present year's attendance, 21,246 are boys, and 24,512 girls. It should be remembered that these children are in what are known as "preparatory schools," that is to say, schools which do not carry the pupil beyond the sixth grade of the American grammar school. The Ayuntamiento, in its report, remarks that the educational need of the city is, first, an increase in these grades to the eighth, and second, the establishment of "at least four high schools."

The teaching force consists of 879 men and women, or one to every 52 and a fraction pupils, compared with 734, 12 years ago, "an altogether insufficient increase," says the report, "to meet the increase in pupils."

The monthly salary roll for inspectors, teachers, and instructors amounts to 265,251 pesos, or approximately \$132,625.50, United States currency. Rentals paid for schools not owned by the municipal government amount to 23,615 pesos, or about \$11,802.50 a month.

### Private Schools Taken Over

Under the new plan all the private schools, which were given small subsidies during the period of revolution and financial stress, will be taken over by the Ayuntamiento, beginning with the fall term, at the first of September of this year. Present plans and arrangements for financing the public schools assure the addition of 80 schools to those now in operation, and the increasing of the teaching force by approximately 750 teachers. Ten new school buildings are planned for each year for 10 years in Mexico City and its seven large suburbs, but for the present at least 70 of the new schools will have to be taught in rented buildings.

The report estimates that there are about fifteen thousand children of educable age in Mexico City who are unable to obtain even the rudiments of education, because of the lack of school facilities. The inspector-general of schools believes, however, that with 80 new schools, if carefully distributed, this 15,000 can be taught for the first time the coming school year. The project also includes the establishment of a city board of education, and the importation, if possible, of about one hundred American women as teachers of English in the lower grades.

The University of Mexico, which exercises supervision over educational matters throughout Mexico, in so far as giving the branches taught, methods of teaching, etc., are concerned, has approved of all the plans of the Ayuntamiento.

## STUDENT EXCHANGE WITH EUROPEANS

Guarantee of International Peace Is Perceived in This Educational Plan—Mr. Arthur Balfour's Appeal Is Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—"Every increase of interchange of students and teachers between nations is a gain in the growth of a world understanding which will be the surest guarantee of international peace," said John C. Coe, director of the summer session of Columbia University, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in commenting on the recent speech of Arthur Balfour before the delegates to the Congress of Universities of the British Empire, about to convene at Oxford, England. Mr. Balfour said that since the United States and the British Empire had so much in common in university education, their ideas flowing in the same channels, common interchange of students and teachers would be of great value.

"We have not made any particular provision for foreign students in the line of scholarships," he continued, "though some scholarships and fellowships have been granted to foreigners. At the present time, out of our enrollment in the summer session of approximately 10,000 students, about 800 will come from other countries, if the precedents of past years are to continue. A large part of these will come from South American countries and the Philippines. The university has always encouraged the exchange of teachers and at the present session, H. Caldwell Cook of the Perse School, Cambridge, England, is giving courses in English education."

### Work by Summer Session Students

"I know of no particular arrangements for the reception of foreign students from Europe at the present time along the lines of the Rhodes scholarships in England, but possibly some arrangements may be made as a result of this congress. Of course we have sent students for graduate work in various European universities, as well as received similar students here, but this has been the result of individual effort. Arrangements have also been made to accept work done by summer session students in French universities, in French and similar subjects."

In regard to our participation in this congress, President Butler is now in Europe, under the auspices of the Institute of International Education, and will doubtless have something to do with this meeting, as this idea has been strongly advocated by him."

Dr. Henry Haskell of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, speaking for the institute, stated that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, was expected to participate in the congress, and would in all probability speak at one of its sessions.

### Standards for Degrees

"His main purpose in visiting Europe at this time is closely allied with this movement," he continued. "He is a strong advocate of the adoption of standards for degrees on an international basis, and to obtain universal recognition of those standards throughout the educational world, and this meeting will doubtless afford him an opportunity to urge the adoption of some sort of norm, by which to judge a student of a foreign university, as has already been done in the universities of the United States, through the American Council on Education. In this movement he is working through the American University Union, and his speech will probably be made under its auspices. In the past it has been necessary, by examinations or individual investigation, to determine the American value of the foreign degree of each student coming here for advanced study. This form of exchange of scholarship is constantly increasing, though as yet few students have come from the older universities, especially those in England and France, and this statement of Mr. Balfour will create a new situation so far as it results in the coming of English students to our universities. In this connection I have recently received a clipping from the London Times of June 17 calling attention to the work of the institute in the interchange of professors between American and foreign universities, and that it assists and forwards educational delegates and students of education from other countries. If this congress can accomplish this great step forward, then the ideals of a common basis of education throughout the world will be measurably nearer to a solution."

**PRESIDENT HARDING FOR "SANE FOURTH"**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
**BALTIMORE, Maryland.**—A letter of commendation from President Harding has been received by the chairman of the East End Improvement Association of this city, under the auspices of which an all-day "sane Fourth" program was given in Patterson Park on July 4. The feature of the program was "A Pageant of Peace and Brotherhood," presented by 500 boys and girls which represented the burning of arms by all nations of the world, at the request of Columbia, and the rising from the ashes of Music, Poetry and Art. Field and aquatic contests, a band concert, and a pyrotechnic display in the evening, were other features of the program.

President Harding's letter stated: "It is a pleasure to add my endorsement to the many that have been

elicited by the efforts of your committee in behalf of a proper and dignified commemoration of Independence Day. In recent years much has been accomplished in this direction, but much more is still to be done, and I am glad to assure you of my deep interest in your organization's efforts to make such celebrations appropriate demonstrations of real patriotism."

## LITIGATION DELAYS MENNONITES' EXODUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**WINNIPEG, Manitoba.**—Although there is now no doubt whatever that the Mennonites will abandon Canada in due time, owing to the restrictions placed upon their separate schools by the governments of the western provinces, their departure may be hampered considerably by legal entanglements. Already they are involved in an injunction proceeding in Saskatchewan, while in Manitoba a court action is imminent, to compel them to accord with the provisions of a contract for the purchase of land in Mississippi, valued at \$2,250,000.

The Mennonites, alleging fraudulent intentions on the part of the Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Company, have filed an injunction against the company at Swift Current, which restrains the defendants from dealing in any manner with the transfers and duplicates of certificates of Mennonite lands. In Manitoba, their trouble with the Aberdeen Land and Chattel Company of Yellow Pine, Alabama, which alleges they have failed to pay for the purchase of 100,000 acres of land in Wayne County, Mississippi.

Delegations were sent to South America and Mexico, and according to latest developments, the recommendations of the Mexico delegation were most favorable, and at least two tracts of land, each 20 miles square, were purchased. A delegation, the third of that number, left recently for the Rheinland Mennonite district in Manitoba, to survey the land for the establishment of at least 15 villages, each to consist of 24 to 30 families, and to comprise about 3000 inhabitants. The delegation also will make arrangements for the digging of wells, as a condition of the agreement with the Mexican vendors was that sufficient water would be supplied for all needs.

While this delegation is completing arrangements for the big move, members of the "Old Colony" by which name the Rheinlanders also are known, are selling their land, heavy clothing, farm implements and confining their purchases to absolute necessities. They will take only cash for their land, which commands a price ranging from \$60 to \$75 an acre. This does not include farm machinery, as does the offer of Saskatchewan members of the sect.

## SPECIAL OFFICERS TO COLLECT SALES TAX

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—With every city of importance in the United States included in the campaign plan, a force of 250 specially trained revenue officers yesterday began a nation-wide "clear up" of delinquent sales taxes. The special force will be divided into flying squadrons which will supplement the activities of the 2000 regular deputy collectors.

The cities marked for the first raids, it was announced yesterday, include Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Dallas, Denver and San Francisco. Special attention is to be given to verification of returns of the manufacturers' excise, the tax on soft drinks, taxes on jewelry and insurance levies.

After the first 14 cities have been thoroughly combed, the flying squadron will be transferred to Philadelphia, Birmingham, Louisville, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Fort Worth, Houston and Salt Lake City. Other itineraries are in course of preparation.

### TABLET TO BRITISH JOURNALIST

**NEW YORK, New York.**—A tablet and bust of William T. Stead, who was lost on the S. S. Titanic, was unveiled at Ninety-First Street and Fifth Avenue on Tuesday. It is a replica of one erected on the Thames Embankment in London by English and American newspapermen in honor of the distinguished journalist.

Melville E. Stone, counselor of the Associated Press, delivered an address in which he praised Mr. Stead's work for international peace and described his achievements as a journalist. Percy S. Bullen, of the London Daily Telegraph, presented the tablet to the city.

### CONGRESS HONORS SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—A joint committee of the House and Senate will attend the services that will be held in Hoboken, New Jersey, on Sunday afternoon, in memory of 7180 American soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice during the world war. At the request of E. A. Simmons, chairman of the American Legion Committee in charge of arrangements, a committee of five senators and five representatives was appointed to attend the services.

### BUDGET BUREAU ASKS SURVEY

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—A survey of surplus material, equipment and supplies in government possession was ordered yesterday by Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget Bureau, with a view to obtaining "the greatest possible utilization of property." The order affected all the departments and independent establishments of the government and said that all surplus property found, "for which a specific use within the current fiscal year is not foreseen," must be turned over to the General Supply Committee of the Treasury.

## PARADE FAILED OF ITS PURPOSE

New York Anti-Prohibition Demonstration Had Only One-Tenth of Number of Marchers That Had Been Promised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—The number of those who preferred to enjoy clean recreation at dry amusement compared with the number who marched in the liquor parade in this city on July 4 is eloquent, according to William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. He says the league made no effort to interfere with the parade, but it desired the "clamorous for an illegal, impossible, so-called referendum to show the public the difference between noise and numbers." To eliminate argument, he added, the league employed the Audit Company of New York to count those participating in the parade. It reported 24 policemen, 252 musicians and 15,978 others in line.

"The attempt at political intimidation, in the name of 'personal liberty,' has joined the 'no beer no work' threat in the junk pile. The demonstration that was to compel one or both political parties into nominating a candidate for Mayor of New York City on a beer platform has failed because its promoters did not realize that a bluff which is not backed up becomes a boomerang. The result shows that even imperfect enforcement is justifying prohibition, and that the proportion of those that talk for liquor who will work or sacrifice for it is small."

"The fact that a supreme liquor effort, with the official sanction of organized labor, on a holiday, when the laboring men who were reported to be crying for beer, were free, augmented by promised delegations from all over the east, produced in line only one-tenth of the number promised and only about one-fourth of 1 per cent of the population of the country's nullification center, tells its own story. Congress, which understands that if beer and wine come back, the saloon will return in some form to sell them, will shortly answer the demand for repeal by making the Volstead act still tighter."

"The avowed purpose of the parade demonstration was to repeal the law passed to carry the prohibition amendment into effect, pursuant to its own terms. With it repealed, the amendment would be a nullity, and national prohibition would vanish."

"While this parade has failed, so far as having any immediate effect on the repeal of enforcement legislation, it indicates a situation that constitutes a challenge to vital patriotism, and sane, sound morality to uphold enforcement officials and resist nullification by administration, until education as to the reason for and the benefits of prohibition has secured general willing public acceptance of the law as an expression of American practical idealism."

### "Anti" Propose Boycott

**NEW YORK, New York.**—Organizers of the Independence Day anti-prohibition parade on Fifth Avenue announced yesterday that members would be furnished with names of commercial houses that favor prohibition and would be asked not to deal with such houses. The organization intends going into politics also. It announces that it will support "wet" candidates for national, state and local offices.

### Anti-Beer Bill Favored

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—A favorable report on the Willis Campbell anti-beer bill was ordered yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Chairman Sterling said he would seek Senate consideration, probably within two or three days. The committee approved some amendments designed to afford a greater degree of protection to the legitimate users of alcohol.

## DAYTON'S STREET CAR EMPLOYEES STRIKE

**DAYTON, Ohio.**—Dayton yesterday was held in the grip of its third street car strike in four years. Employees of all six city traction companies, with the exception of the city division of the Cincinnati and Dayton Interurban Line, voted unanimously at 3 o'clock in the morning to strike.

Employees, justifying their strike action, claim that the companies have violated their agreement by announcing a new maximum wage of 45 cents an hour without arbitration. They claim an attempt is being made to break the power of the union and to start an open shop policy.

## STEEL CORPORATION REDUCES PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—The United States Steel Corporation yesterday announced reduced prices and abrogation

of the basic or overtime day, put into effect during the war as an emergency measure. Reductions are proposed to correspond with competitors' prices, and follow reduction announcements by Bethlehem, Lackawanna and Republic Iron and Steel. Abrogation of the overtime day means that labor will be paid on a strict hourly basis. The overtime day gave labor extra pay for overtime beyond the pro rata hourly basis.

## WOMEN'S WEAVING SCHOOL PLANNED

Buenos Aires Hopes to Increase Scope of Their Industrial Activity—Work to Be Sold

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.**—The municipal government of Buenos Aires is planning to install a weaving school where women and girls will be taught how to operate hand looms. The authorities hope in this way to increase the scope of women's work, which so far has been confined mostly to office and store service. The school will also prepare women for other work in the needle trades.

In a message to the City Council on the subject, the Mayor explained that the idea is to increase the sphere of women's activities in this period when greater efforts are demanded to meet the cost of living.

Fifty hand looms are to be set up in a building in one of the city parks. Three thousand pesos are to be spent in constructing fifty lineal meters of looms, after which the city will spend 6000 pesos a year in purchasing raw material for use in the school and 7000 pesos a year for teachers.

Fifty girls and women will be admitted for instruction at a time and there will be six terms during the year. To stimulate interest in the work and assure the economic independence of the best workers, the city will spend another 10,000 pesos a year in the purchase of hand looms and raw material which will be presented to those pupils who become expert in the work.

The city also will act as selling agent for textiles or needle work manufactured by the pupils, placing the work on public sale and paying to the pupils the price obtained for their work, less the cost of the raw material that went into it. The Mayor has informed the City Council that textile manufacturers state that a woman can become a fairly expert weaver within two months of instruction, and that the school will serve a double purpose, as it will also increase the amount of native raw materials which are manufactured in the country.

## SECOND MAYFLOWER SAILS TO PLYMOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
**BOSTON, Massachusetts.**—Reproducing in careful detail the construction of the Mayflower on which the Pilgrims ventured across the Atlantic to the New England coast, a second Mayflower sailed yesterday from Boston Harbor for Plymouth, where it will ride as anchor during the celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The replica of the 180-ton barque will lie in the historic harbor not far from the rock which marks the first landing-place of the original Mayflower's passengers. The work of building was delegated by the tercentenary commission to American Motion Pictures, Incorporated, and the ship was reconstructed after careful checking of details.

### FRESH FIGS FROM FRESNO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
**FRESNO, California.**—The first carload of California fresh figs ever shipped from this State to eastern markets has been sent from Fresno to Chicago and New York markets. The shipment is fostered by the California Peach and Fig Growers, the Earl Fruit Company and the J. C. Forkner Company. Special packing and icing of the figs is expected to land the shipment in New York in good condition. The car consists of 2500 boxes of black mission figs, or approximately eight tons of fruit.

### TROOPS TO CHECK STRIKE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor, Leased Wires  
**ATLANTA, Georgia.**—Three companies of infantry were rushed by special train early yesterday to Fitzgerald, Georgia, following rioting there between employees of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway and alleged strike sympathizers. A strike has been in progress on the road for several months, as the result of the general wage cut ordered by the United States District Court here, following placing of the road in the hands of a receiver.

## HOUSE SEEKS TO AID CONSUMERS

Measure Is Passed to Put an End to the Practice of Selling Food Products in Containers Designed to Deceive Buyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—By the passage of the "slack filled" package bill, the House yesterday acted to protect the consuming public against deception as to contents of food containers, by prohibiting the use of certain types of misleading packages. Action on the bill was taken at the urgent appeal of the Department of Agriculture, which complained that "these deceptive packages afford a convenient vehicle for covert increases in the cost of food articles to the consumers."

It is one of the measures which the agricultural bloc in both houses has been urging since the opening of the session, and is regarded as an important move in guaranteeing the consumer full value for cost. Gilbert N. Haugen (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, in bringing up the measure, filed with the House an exhibit from the Department of Agriculture showing various kinds of slack-filled and deceptive packages of food products seized by its agents, most of which form grounds for common complaints. One package, for instance, is a candy box labeled one pound, with a false bottom which contains 25 per cent of the total capacity of the box. Another exhibit, for example, illustrated slack-filling. Two pepper cans, both of one size were shown, one labeled two ounces and the other labeled four ounces. Thirty-five or forty exhibits were placed in the record by the department.

The bill was reported from the Agriculture Committee as an amendment to the Pure Food and Drugs Act. Referring to the alleged deceptive practice of some dealers, Mr. Haugen declared that "this type of packing not only tends to the deception of the consumer, but to promote unfair competition, since that portion of the trade dealing with honestly filled packages of food is detrimentally affected by the competition of the package which is slack-filled."

"While it is true that these packages usually are marked in some manner with a statement of the quantity of contents, in conformity with the provisions of the net-weight requirements of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, purchasers are nevertheless deceived because they rely on the appearance and size of the package to indicate the quantity of food contained therein, and where the discrepancy between the size of the package and the amount of food contained therein is so great the marking of the weight is an insufficient means of appraising the purchaser as to the actual amount of food purchased."

Another type which should be eliminated by the bill, he claimed, are those packages with inverted bottoms, bottles made of thickened glass especially designed to magnify the size of the article contained therein, and certain canned foods containing an excess of liquid and a deficiency of food.

Mr. Haugen contended that these methods brought to light by the Department of Agriculture entered largely into the increased cost of foodstuffs during the war and that many concerns, "due to competition, unwillingly were forced to resort to this practice."

Before passing the bill, the House adopted an amendment making due allowance for unavoidable shrinkage, so as to protect honest dealers.

## JUST RECEIVED A SHIPMENT CHINESE SEA GRASS FURNITURE

At Unusually Low Prices

The Flint & Brickett Co.  
437-439 Main St.  
Opposite Court Square  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## Forbes & Wallace SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## Linens Enter the Annual July Sales

And Here Is Our Answer to Repeated Inquiries as to When Linen Prices Will Be Down—When to Buy Linens  
Low prices are forced still lower for this annual event—the results of continuous months of concentrated effort for this purpose, and the advantages which come to us through our direct importations from our foreign buyers.

## Maxima Packard & Wheat SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Announcing:  
The Opening Monday July 11 of the  
Semi-Annual  
Sale of Furniture  
Offering Reductions of  
25% — 33 1/3% — and 50%

MAKE THE  
Third National Bank  
YOUR BANK  
383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"  
Springfield, Mass.

## ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## A July Clearance Sale of Summer Tub Frocks

Great price reductions on our entire stock of high grade tub frocks. All of the season's most charming models beautifully made of the finest imported and domestic materials in all the desired summer shades.



## PANAMA'S VIEW OF BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Republic Not a "Poor Loser" in the Costa Rican Controversy, Says President Porras in a Communication to Mr. Taft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The attitude of the Republic of Panama in the Panama-Costa Rica boundary dispute, can in no way be interpreted as that of a "poor loser," Belisario Porras, President of Panama, declared in a letter to William Howard Taft, in answer to an article by the latter on the subject. Panama, he asserts, has consistently accepted and upheld the Loubet Award, rendered by the President of France in arbitration between the two nations, which Costa Rica has opposed. "If there is any party interested in annulling the principle of arbitration," writes President Porras, "it is Costa Rica." His letter, a copy of which has been given out by the Panama Bureau of the Christian Science Monitor, is reproduced in full as follows:

Panama, June 15, 1921.

My dear Mr. Taft: Your very courteous letter of June 1 in answer to mine dated April 25 last, was received by me today together with a copy of your new article dealing with the Panama-Costa Rica controversy, which I suppose is the same one that has lately appeared in the Washington Post.

I regret very much to have to write to you again on this subject, but as your advice is that I should abide by the judgment delivered, even if I don't agree with it, and that my duty is to show the people of Panama, however much they dislike the judgment, that it is to their interest to be law-abiding as a nation, I feel obliged to explain to you the reasons for Panama's attitude, which in no way can be interpreted as that of a "poor loser."

American Arbitration

Panama as a weak nation cannot but stand for the principles of arbitration. She accepted the Loubet Award as the final settlement of the dispute over her western boundary precisely because it was the result of arbitration, and would never have consented to any deviation from the execution of that award if the Government of the United States, then presided over by you, had not through the Hon. H. B. Squires, American Minister at Panama, urged the Panamanian Government to open the whole controversy again in order to submit it to the arbitration of the Chief Justice of the United States.

During the negotiations that were carried on in Washington as a result of the American mediation, Panama firmly refused to submit the Loubet Award, and due to her stand, a boundary was reached by which the award was recognized by Costa Rica. The question submitted to arbitration was consequently of interpretation. Costa Rica had already expressed her interpretation through her representative in Paris, duly instructed by the President of that country. Panama contended that the line of the award rendered by the President of France was clear in all its parts. In consequence, and notwithstanding that the representative of Costa Rica stated that the line was clear on the Pacific side, because on that side it was advantageous to his country, the question submitted to the Chief Justice was of interpretation. He was to trace the line in accordance with the most correct interpretation and true intention of the Loubet Award.

Situation Unchanged

While the negotiations for the agreement were progressing in Washington, the Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica, well aware that the convention we were trying to arrive at was not a treaty of boundaries, in the final steps of the discussion, in the presence of Secretary Knox and Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, tried to introduce a clause stipulating that the boundaries between the two countries on the Pacific side should be held as definite, but this was rejected by the Plenipotentiary of Panama, because it would have meant to recognize that the boundary was not the result of the Loubet Award, but of a direct agreement between the two countries, which proves that Panama is right in contending now, that the award is a unit, and as she does not accept the White Award, the situation must remain as it was before the decision of the President of France. Panama has never rejected that decision, which is incorporated in her Constitution, therefore if there is any party interested in annulling the principle of arbitration, it is Costa Rica.

We maintain that a sentence cannot be divided after it is rendered in order to favor the losing party with the advantages gained by the other. This is a universal juridical principle known by all students of law. If there is a contention in which I am a party for the ownership of a certain piece of land and a house, and the sentence rendered gives me the land but not the house, I can't reject it in that part where I am the loser and accept it in that part to my advantage and continue arguing for what I have lost.

Costa Rica gives as reasons to repudiate the Loubet Award that it was drawn outside the confines of the territory in dispute, and that it could not be laid down physically because the spur from Cape Mona to the Cordillera does not exist. The territory originally claimed by Colombia bordered the Golfo River on the Pacific and reached as far as Cape Graciosa a Dios on the Atlantic, therefore a boundary starting at Cape Mona could never be considered as lying outside the territory in dispute. It is evident that President Loubet's intention was to trace a mountain boundary and he calculated well when he spoke of the spur from Cape Mona to the Cordillera. As Costa Rica alleges that there is no such spur, Chief Justice White appointed a commission of engineers

under the terms of the Convention of 1910, to determine whether there was a spur or not. The commission consisted of four members; two appointed by the Chief Justice, one by Panama and one by Costa Rica. Their report is conclusive; the spur is there, but the Costa Rican commissioner dissented from his colleagues, something very significant.

The report reads in part as follows: "There is no doubt in respect to the establishment of the disjunctive line of the waters or divide, as the neighborhood of this region has been explored. The divide runs along a ridge of mountains of various heights that commences at an elevation of 3800 meters at Chirripo Grande (Cordillera) and ascends gradually as it approaches the sea. From Chirripo Grande to a distance near to the sea, this ridge follows the divide that closes the valley of the Sixola River to the north. At Cape Mona there is a small height that can be seen to better advantage from the sea, and also a marsh from the other side which feeds some small streams that are often obstructed by sand bars formed by the waves."

Award of Chief Justice

The extreme limit of Panama at Cape Mona given by the President of France was never questioned by Costa Rica, whose chief aim seems to have been to cut off from the territory given to Panama the apex of the triangle formed by the valley of the Sixola where she claims to have had settlements (Talamancas) and it is within that apex where it could have been determined whether the Loubet award lay outside the disputed territory or not. To say that the line starting at Cape Mona is nonexistent is against all evidence and against all the allegations of Panama, who never ceased to enforce the validity of the Loubet award as running from the sea to the Cordillera in a parallel line with the Sixola River. The Chief Justice, therefore, has not decided what he was asked to do, but instead entered into considerations that were without the scope of his powers.

His award says that the boundary line established by the previous award starting at Cape Mona, and as accepted by Secretaries Root and Knox, be considered as nonexistent, and as what is nonexistent can not be interpreted, he chose a line entirely of his own, yet declaring that it is in accord with the correct interpretation and true intention of the Loubet award.

His mission, I repeat, was that of interpreting the Loubet award, and it is easy to see by the third conclusion at which he arrived in the preamble of his sentence, how he rejected the line he was to interpret.

"No Power to Dictate"

"As a boundary line," he says, "fixed by the previous award from Cape Mona to the Cordillera was not within the matter in dispute nor within the territory in dispute, it results that said award and what was submitted to arbitration, and that the arbitrator had no power to dictate and therefore it must be repealed and considered as nonexistent. The only question then is: Which is in other respects the duty that results from that situation in the present arbitration?"

After substituting the question placed before him by the parties concerned, he goes on to answer the one framed by himself and says: "And now it is decided that the limit must be in accord with the correct interpretation and true intention of the Loubet Award is a line that, starting at the mouth of the Sixola River on the Atlantic, follows the waters of this river upward until it meets the Yoruquin, etc." In so doing Chief Justice White comes far south from Cape Mona, and disregarding the evidence of the existence of the spur from that cape to the Cordillera, which, according to the Loubet Award should be the boundary line, says that the true intention of the French President was to fix a river line.

Though a small nation, Panama feels that she is sheltered by the principles of international law, and this is why we maintain that the Chief Justice exceeded his powers and why, in accordance with those principles all Panamanians agree in that the White Award is void and without merit.

I assure you, my dear Mr. Taft, of my highest consideration, and with best regards, I remain, yours truly, (Signed) BELISARIO PORRAS, President of Panama.

## WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUBS SPREAD IN BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The work of establishing in every ward of Baltimore a civic organization of women was undertaken eight months ago by the Women's Civic League. Eight of these civic organizations have now been established, and the league committee in charge of the work anticipates its completion within the next 15 months.

Each organization is a small civic league patterned after the parent organization. Each has four chairmen—a ward chairman and motion picture censorship, refuse disposal, and home gardens chairmen. The plan is modeled upon that carried out by the Women's Civic League of Chicago. The Baltimore league is non-political, its main work being the civic education of women in all parts of the city. The lack of factionalism has made it possible for women of all political parties to work in close union and without friction.

BUILDING WAGE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, California—An agreement between the Building Trade Council and the Building Industries Association has resulted in a reduction of \$1 per day in the wages of all building craftsmen. The agreement took effect last Tuesday and will remain in effect for a period of one year.

## PRODUCERS OPPOSE PETROLEUM DUTY

Proposed Tax Provided in the Fordney Bill Would Increase Costs of Gasoline and Kerosene, It Is Now Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the public, if it understood that a tax on crude oil was really a tax upon gasoline and kerosene, would be strongly opposed to the petroleum provisions of the Fordney tariff bill, was declared yesterday by Guy Stevens, director of the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico.

The export duty on oil recently fixed by the Mexican Government has already curtailed exports by American companies, it was pointed out. Standard Oil of New Jersey has withdrawn its tankers from the Mexican service. Mexican Petroleum Company is shipping out of Mexico only refined products and grades on which the tax is not high. Addition of the Fordney tariff, the oil men say, would further decrease American oil activity in Mexico and be felt by the American public. Some of the independent oil men are not opposed to the Mexican tax.

"The Fordney bill," said Mr. Stevens, "provides for a tariff of 35 cents a barrel on crude petroleum, and 25 cents a barrel on fuel oil, the purpose, as expressed by the advocates of the tariff duties on petroleum products, being to exclude foreign oil from the United States and increase the price of crude petroleum produced in this country."

An Aid to Monopolies

"Most of the American companies interested in Mexican and other foreign production are large producers in the United States as well; and if a protective tariff accomplished what its friends expect in advancing the price of domestic crude, these companies will benefit to the extent of their United States production. However, I am quite sure that when the facts are understood, the public will strongly oppose putting a duty on such a basic raw material."

"A few figures will serve to throw light upon the situation: According to United States Government estimates, only one-sixth of the petroleum reserves of the world are located in the United States; five-sixths are located in foreign countries."

"At present, two-thirds of the current needs of the world for petroleum and petroleum products are being supplied out of this one-sixth of the total petroleum reserve supply."

"This means, according to government statistics, that our American reserves will be practically exhausted in from 15 to 20 years; and the result of this will be that the other nations of the world which are today keeping relatively their five-sixths of the world supply, and are supplying their current needs from our reserves, have a practical monopoly of the petroleum supply of the world."

Effect on Gasoline

"More than 85 per cent of the Mexican crude goes into fuel oil. Consequently outside of the gasoline taken off, it does not compete with domestic crude, except to a small extent, as in the sale of domestic fuel oil, principally in Texas and Louisiana. On the other hand, it is sold in close competition with coal for ships' bunkers and for important industries of all kinds along the Atlantic coast. If the proposed tariff raises the cost of fuel oil 25 cents a barrel, it will probably advance coal for bunker and industrial purposes by \$1 a ton, or more."

"It will be noted that there is no provision in the bill for a tax on gasoline or kerosene, by name. The unpopularity of a direct tax upon these products probably explains this omission. It should be borne in mind, however, that gasoline and kerosene come from crude oil, and any tax on crude oil is as directly a tax on gasoline and kerosene as if they were specifically mentioned and taxed."

"Commerce, industry and national defense each depend upon an adequate supply of petroleum products. To meet our needs, our domestic reserves should be conserved by every possible means, and Americans should be encouraged to acquire, foreign production for our present and future uses here at home. It would, in my opinion, be hard to conceive of a more effective means for promoting a rapid depletion of our domestic petroleum resources, discouraging the acquisition by Americans of foreign production, and in the meantime increasing to all consumers the prices of gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oils and other petroleum products."

Oil Concessions Canceled

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—Concessions for oil lands and for the exploration of Costa Rican territory for other subterranean deposits, which were recently granted, have been canceled by the government. The reason assigned for this action is that the men who received the concessions had engaged in speculation with them. All holders of concessions have been warned immediately to cease speculating with territory granted by the government. Among concessions granted by the government recently were several to British and American oil concerns.

PLAN FOR PAYING TAXES

NEW BRITAIN, Connecticut—A plan under which property owners, who by

reason of unemployment are unable to pay their taxes, may meet their debt to the city by working for the municipality is under consideration by Mayor Curtis. The Mayor also is considering the advisability of having delinquent rent-payers work for the city and have their wages turned over to their landlords.

## PACIFIC PEACE AND JAPANESE TREATY

Anglo-Japanese Agreement Must Consider United States, Says Envoy—Disarmament Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—However widely they may differ in opinions, the political parties in Japan are agreed that the peace of the Pacific must be perpetuated, and that in renewing the Anglo-Japanese alliance the opinion and attitude of the United States cannot be ignored, declared Rokusaburo Nakanishi, president of the special Japanese parliamentary delegation, speaking at a banquet tendered by the local Japanese society.

The renewal of the alliance, he said, must take cognizance of the needs of the entire world and not the benefits of Japan or England alone. "There is also another point on which we agree," Mr. Nakanishi continued. "It is the need of avoiding heavy burdens on the people—that is to say, of lessening their taxation—by agreeing to the limitations of armaments. . . . We all agree in Japan that men should have equal political power; we differ only on the question how that can be brought about and when the change is likely to come. But Japan will eventually have universal suffrage—it is only a question of time and of method."

"In regard to the Labor problem, we are working our way toward the settlement of that, and in the meantime we look forward to the laborers themselves awakening to a self-consciousness of their own standing and conditions. Our government will aid the workmen in this necessary process of self-education. As a people we look forward to the coming of a new civilization such as is destined to bring an epoch-making period in the Pacific."

Many Advantages

"The electric locomotive has many advantages over the steam locomotive. In the first place, the cost of operation for an electric locomotive is one-fourth that of a steam locomotive. The records of the Butte, Anaconda, and Pacific show that the cost per locomotive mile for steam operation was 76 cents while the cost per locomotive mile for electric operation was 32 cents. This, however, is the most severe test to which any electric locomotive has ever been put."

Japan Favors Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That Japan will follow the lead of the United States in any disarmament plan is stated by Dr. William C. Sturgis, educational secretary of the department of missions of the Episcopal Church, recently returned from a visit to Japan. Dr. Sturgis said that he found the Japanese people very friendly to the United States and that it was Vice-count Vaneko, financial agent of the Japanese Government at the Japanese-Russian peace conference, who assured him of Japan's favorable attitude toward disarmament should the United States make the first move.

## JOSHIA O. WOLCOTT RESIGNS SENATE SEAT

WILMINGTON, Delaware—Senator Josiah O. Wolcott, who has assumed his duties here as State Chancellor, yesterday notified Vice-Chancellor Calvin Coolidge of his resignation from the Senate. The resignation is effective immediately. Senator Wolcott's term does not expire until March 4, 1923. His successor will be named by Gov. William D. Denney. The names most frequently heard in this connection are those of T. Coleman DuPont and Judge Daniel O. Hastings of the Wilmington Municipal Court. Both are Republicans. Senator Wolcott is a Democrat.

## ADVERTISING CALLED BUSINESS MAINSTAY

DES MOINES, Iowa—Advertising is the most important factor in modern business, Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, declared in an address here on Tuesday. "Important as are the factors of labor, raw material, production, marketing and organization, none of these is as significant today as advertising," he said. "In 1911 the newspaper was the greatest medium of advertising, and it still stands as such; it is the only medium that can be used for immediate effect."

RAILWAY SHOPS RECALL MEN

SPRINGFIELD, Missouri—Locomotive shops of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company here were reopened on Tuesday, giving employment to 900 men. The closing took place in January.

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Fifteen hundred workers at the Mt. Clear shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad who have been idle for more than three weeks, and 450 employees of the Cumberland shops have been recalled to duty.

DISREGARD OF TRADITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Anthony A. Capotosto, Assistant State Attorney-General, in a July 4 address here, declared that any such statement as that "we went into the world war to save our own hides," is based upon false premise, and an absolute disregard of American traditions. The entrance of the United States into the war, he said, was due to the fact that human rights were threatened by the "hordes of blood and ruin."

G. H. ALDEN CO. Manufacturers of MEN'S AND BOYS' FINE SHOES

Standardization enables us to produce shoes of Superior Quality, Style and Fit at Reasonable Prices. ARINGTON, MASS.

## ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILROADS IS URGED

President of Electrified Line in Maine Says He Believes It to Be the Solution for Problem in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOULTON, Maine—Electrification as the solution of the economic problem of the railroads of the United States, is urged by Arthur R. Gould, president of the Aroostook Valley Railway, who says that if the Maine railroads would harness their water powers and use them to operate their trains, they would soon be made to pay.

"The Aroostook Valley Railway," said Mr. Gould, "is operating on a direct current line of 1200 volts. Its freight locomotive weighs 40 tons and is of all steel construction. It will haul 730 tons up a 1 per cent grade or 440 tons up a 3 per cent grade. The maximum instantaneous tractive effort of this locomotive for starting purposes is 20,000 pounds and the continuous tractive effort or draw bar pull is 8000 pounds with a speed of 15 miles an hour."

"During the last six years this little electric road has handled more than 9000 cars of potatoes, 1600 cars of fertilizer, 500 cars of coal, and 1500 cars of miscellaneous freight. During the winter the company has been successful in keeping this road open regardless of the fact that the locomotives only weigh about one-fourth of those the steam roads are using. About 66 per cent of the gross revenue is derived from freight, which is hauled in trainloads lots of from 10 to 25 cars."

"The electric locomotive has many advantages over the steam locomotive. In the first place, the cost of operation for an electric locomotive is one-fourth that of a steam locomotive. The records of the Butte, Anaconda, and Pacific show that the cost per locomotive mile for steam operation was 76 cents while the cost per locomotive mile for electric operation was 32 cents. This, however, is the most severe test to which any electric locomotive has ever been put."

"The ordinary division for a steam engine is about 100 miles, while there is no difficulty in using divisions of 200 miles for an electric locomotive. This means larger operating economy. It is possible to run an electric locomotive into a snow bank and leave it over night without watching and in the morning it is ready for work, while the steam locomotive would be ruined if so treated."

"Conservative estimates show that the capacity of any track can be increased 50 per cent by electrification. This is proved by the fact that on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul their 355-ton electric passenger locomotives are capable of hauling 1000-ton trains over the 2.2 per cent mountain grades at 25 miles per hour."

Turned Into Generators

"By regenerative braking on mountain grades, the use of the air brakes is altogether eliminated, and by throwing a switch in the cab, the motors are turned into generators and pump current back onto the trolley wire. On this same road, with existing high prices, they are able to maintain their 300-ton electric freight locomotives, and keep them in repair for 13 cents per mile run, while their Mallet steam locomotives are costing from 30 cents to 50 cents per mile run."

"In the big terminals, such as the Grand Central, New York, electrification eliminates the smoke nuisance and allows the more rapid movements in and out of the terminal, due to the fact that electric locomotives, which are double end machines, do not have to be turned around."

"Electrification of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul from Harlowton, Montana, to Avery, Idaho, a distance of 440 miles, has been a complete success. This is a 3000-volt direct current line, using 300-ton electric freight locomotives, which are of sufficient capacity to haul a 2500-ton freight train up a 2 per cent grade at 14 miles per hour. During the winter months, when the thermometer drops to 40 below zero across the Great Divide of the Rocky Mountains, these huge electric machines become more efficient, while the steam engines decrease in efficiency with every degree the mercury falls."

GOOD SALMON YEAR EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from Its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington—Because this is the "big year" out of a cycle of four years for the run of the famous Puget Sound Fraser River

sockeye salmon, authentic figures supplied by cannery men indicate that the number of canneries to be run this year on the Sound will be triple those of last year. It is expected that 21 plants will be in operation. If the sockeye-run materializes as in former fourth years, it is expected to set in from the Pacific Ocean through the Straits of San Juan de Fuca about July 5 and continue six weeks. The fish head for the Fraser River in Canada.

W. K. HUTCHINSON CO. MARKETS

Cor. Falmouth and Mass. Ave., Boston

SPECIAL

Sword Fish and Cape Mackerel

Raspberries for Preserving

Vegetables from Our Own Farm

OTHER STORES

Arlington—Winchester—Lexington

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats

Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts

"A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Wellworth Store

SOUTH BEND, IND.

"Say it with Flowers"

From

Randall's Flower Shop

22 Pearl Street

WORCESTER, MASS.

## SAFETY OF ROADS PRESENTS PROBLEM

Strict Measures Found Necessary to Curb Violations of the Highway Laws—Increase in Motors Complicates the Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Problems created by the great increase in the number of automobiles and trucks in use cover a wide range, from road construction to social and economic conditions. Not the least of these problems, however, is felt to be that of holding the operator up to the rules of common sense and safety prescribed for motor traffic on the roads.

With more than 300,000 people holding licenses to operate motor vehicles on the highways of Massachusetts, the question of checking abuse of this licensed right has been answered by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, through enlisting the cooperation of the local police authorities throughout the state. In a recent announcement the registrar declared that he would act to suspend or revoke the licenses of operators reported by police or highway inspectors as violating the automobile laws.

During the past two weeks the increase in the number of cases where the driver has been deprived of the right to operate has shown that this method has begun to bring results. It is felt that such an extension of power provides a surer redress for local officials against outsiders who ignore the laws. Mr. Goodwin says that the sentiment for cooperation among the police of the towns and cities is strong and valuable, and, in reality, the only way to adequately enforce the road laws.

Directing particular attention to the driver influenced by intoxicating liquor, and declaring that it is impossible "to mix alcohol and gasoline," Mr. Goodwin has defined strict regulations for such lawbreakers. Any case of a driver complained of by local authorities for driving while under the influence of liquor will be treated with loss of license. The registrar adds that this course will be followed regardless of whether the person in question is intoxicated enough to be prosecuted in court. Persons seen and reported to have taken a drink of liquor before starting to drive will lose their license, Mr. Goodwin says.

The figures gathered by the registrar's office dealing with suspensions and revocations indicate the objective of the division. During the month of June, this year, 448 licenses were revoked or suspended, or the right to operate or have an automobile registered denied. This total represents almost double the figures for May, 1921, and for June of 1920, which were 266 and 277 respectively. The largest number of offenses for which licenses were taken away for the past month were 129 liquor cases.

Since the problem of dealing with intoxication cases arose the general sentiment of the courts has been to impose heavy fines and imprisonment for these violations. It has also been noted that appealed cases have resulted in heavier penalties for the defendants. Fines of \$100 were imposed upon each of three men, charged with driving while under influence of liquor, by the Quincy district court.

WORLD-WIDE REPRESENTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The sixth World's Christian Endeavor convention opened here yesterday with about 15,000 delegates present. These delegates come not only from all over the United States and Canada, but from China, Australia, India, the Philippine Islands, Egypt, Armenia, Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and the British Isles.

NEW TAMPICO COMMANDER

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—General Manuel Pelaez has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Mexican Government forces in the Tampico district. He is popular in that region and the belief is expressed that his appointment will relieve the situation there, which is a result of the unemployment of a large number of men.

BOWDOIN TO SAIL JULY 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Governor Baxter and other officials will witness the departure of Donald B. MacMillan for the arctic regions on July 16 in the schooner Bowdoin. The little craft will begin its long voyage from Wiscasset.

### Thoroughbred Sport Shoes

HANAN sport shoes have the stamina that makes them resist wear and retain their good style.

They will stand many a hard knock before losing their original charm, because they are designed to meet the strain without giving way. On tee or court, aloft or astride, you'll find that these thoroughbred sport shoes always play the game.

## HANAN & SON

Boston New York Brooklyn Philadelphia Buffalo	Chicago Pittsburgh Cleveland Milwaukee St. Louis
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San Francisco

# HANAN

Good Shoes are an Economy



## UNTIMELY ENTRY OF THE YAP QUESTION

Relations Between Japan and United States Had Already Been Somewhat Strained Before Dispute Over Island Arose

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The determination of the United States to exclude Japanese from holding land in California and other states has bitterly antagonized the Island Empire, and feeling between the two countries was running high when the unfortunate Yap incident cropped up, and at one time threatened almost to apply the match to the combustible material already accumulated. In fact, so much had the breach between Empire and Republic widened that in April last Mr. Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, declared in a speech at Memphis, that the United States could not surrender her cable rights in Yap "even at the cost of war." He softened this alarming statement somewhat by adding that he was confident that war would be avoided.

At the same time Mr. Ricci, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, informed the United States Government that Italy was in complete agreement with her on the question of Yap, and was convinced that the United States was seeking no privileges in the island that had not been granted to other nations. He went further and offered to America the cooperation of his own country in helping to restore the "equilibrium of the world."

### National Pride Involved

There are other besides military and political considerations at stake in regard to the controversy, and there can be little doubt that if it were France who was demanding the unrestricted mandate over Yap, the United States would not be nearly so strenuous in their opposition. It is felt that when Japan is in a position—as she is in this case—to say "nay" to America, the pride of the latter is offended, just as the pride of Japan has been offended when California says that, to all intents and purposes, the Japanese are the only race which is considered not fit to hold land within that State.

There is a feeling in England that the United States is seeking to embroil Great Britain in the unfortunate dispute, and is looking to her to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

It is interesting here to examine into the reasons which have made of Yap an urgent question of international importance. The island is situated in the Caroline group in the Pacific, north of the equator. Naval and military experts are said to regard Yap as one of the strategic points in that ocean. It commands, geographically, the communications between most of the far-spreading groups of islands in the Pacific, and the regular trade routes between Australia and America, and Japan, and other far eastern countries. When the Germans owned it, it formed the base of a large chain of depots for coaling and for oil, munitions, and other stores. It would more correctly be described as Guap, or Wap, rather than the name by which it has become known to the public; but now that "Yap" has been used so much, it is not likely to give way to the more pedantic cognomen, Spaniards Were Discoverers

The Spaniards first discovered the island in the sixteenth century. The new owners did not trouble much about their possession, and it was more or less left to the continued peaceful occupation of the aboriginal inhabitants, who are apparently of the Malay race, and who number about seven or eight thousand. Many years later, in 1855, the Germans, flushed with colonial ambitions, sent the gunboat Titin to the island, and the German flag was hoisted. This high-handed proceeding naturally reacted immediately in Madrid, and an arbitrator being consulted, it was declared that Yap was Spanish. Fourteen years later, that is in 1899, Spain, however, sold her possession, amongst other islands, to Germany for \$240,000. Now 250 miles from Yap is the island of Guam, which the United States acquired in 1898. America and Germany realized the value of their respective possessions as cable bases. An all-American cable now runs from San Francisco, via Honolulu, Guam and Manila to Shanghai, and another cable goes direct to Yokohama. The northern part of this cable is Japanese and the southern part American. The Germans laid cables direct from Yap to Shanghai; to Menado in the Dutch East Indies; and to Guam. The last-named means of communication was much valued by the Americans, as it provided them with an alternative route to the Guam-Manila cable for messages to China.

When war broke out the Japanese seized Yap as well as other islands, and the mandate for the island was vested in Japan by the Peace Conference in 1919. Under the Peace Treaty, Germany gave up to the Allies, among other cables, those from Yap to Shanghai, Guam, and to Menado. Possession is nine points of the law, and Japan is "right there." Mandated territory is administered under the laws of the country which controls, and in Japan no foreigner is allowed to be employed in the telegraph service.

### Consent Not Given

The United States claims that its consent was never given to the mandate for Yap being given to Japan, and goes to the length of stating that a protest was entered against such action. In a note on mandates communicated to the French Government on April 4 last, America declared, inter alia, that "the United States Government repeats that its consent has

not been given, and reminds the Allies of President Wilson's reservations of April 21, April 30, and May 1, 1919. It regrets that the Yap mandate was approved in spite of its protest, and is confident that a misunderstanding exists, and that the decision taken will be revised." The United States added that it is not pursuing any right over the island of Yap superior to that of other powers, and was sure of the attainment of a solution capable of safeguarding the rights of all.

On the other hand, Japan contends that all the islands north of the equator, formerly possessed by Germany, were entrusted to her, and denies that any official statement in regard to the wish of the United States has been made to her. She considers that she is entitled to all the islands, and, if necessary, she will discuss the matter with all the other powers and with the League of Nations.

### A Satisfactory Missive

There would thus appear to be an impasse between the two countries on the question, and the acute situation which has arisen, having regard to the already somewhat strained relations between them, might lead to the gravest consequences. There is, however, a very hopeful ray of light thrown on the crisis by the Washington announcement that Japan has sent an "entirely satisfactory" note to the United States Government.

It is understood that the Japanese now propose a direct conference between themselves and America instead of the question being discussed with the United States and the Allies collectively. There is no doubt that this proposal clarifies the air and simplifies the issue. There the matter rests for the moment, and it is indeed to be hoped that the settlement of the question of this small Pacific island will not be allowed further to disturb the peace of the war-weary world.

## NO RIGHTS UNDER TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—That the United States, not having assumed any of the obligations of the Treaty of Versailles, cannot claim for itself or its citizens any of the rights conferred by the Treaty, is a ruling given by the New Zealand Court of Appeal. The ruling has been accepted by the parties in the dispute.

The point arose in connection with a claim made by Edward Hanson Wharton, Boston, Massachusetts, under the patent law. Mr. Wharton's claim was made after the expiry of the period allowed by the ordinary law. But Article 308 of the Treaty of Versailles extended this period for citizens of the allied powers, and Mr. Wharton sought to take advantage of this extension. The case reached the Court of Appeal after the registrar had refused the application.

"We are of opinion that the decision of the Registrar was correct," said Mr. Justice Salmon. "The United States of America, having refused to ratify the Treaty, is not a party to it, and is not, therefore, one of the high contracting parties within the meaning of the Treaty. As between the United States and the British Empire the Treaty has never come into force. The United States has not assumed any of the obligations of the Treaty, and cannot claim for itself or its citizens any of the rights conferred by it. The rights of a citizen of the United States to claim priority for his patents in New Zealand depends upon section 129 of the Patents, Designs and Trademarks Act 1911, unaffected by any alterations of the law effected by the Treaty of Peace order, 1920, in favor of the citizens of those states which have become parties, along with the British Empire, to the Treaty of Versailles."

The interests immediately affected by this ruling are not large, but the point involved seems to be important.

## CARE OF NATIVES OF NORTHERN TERRITORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Although the federal government expended more money on the aborigines or natives in the last 12 months than in any previous year, and there are 15 reserves for their care and protection, complaints regarding the treatment of aborigines in the Northern Territory have been made to the Minister for Home and Territories, Mr. Poynton. The minister promised a deputation from the public questions committee of the Presbyterian Church of Australia that he would personally investigate the complaints during his coming visit to northern Australia.

The deputation, declared that the welfare of the aborigines in the Northern Territory was being neglected and the children of aborigines and half castes growing up without proper moral or industrial instruction. It was urged that all half-caste children south of latitude 19 degrees south should be removed to an institution in the neighborhood of Alice Springs and that those living north of this latitude should be taken to the Roper River district or one of the adjacent islands. Better rationing arrangements in certain cases were considered necessary and the government was asked to set aside further reserves for the wild tribe.

## NEW PARTY IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Launched by young men, four young men, the Australian Legion has formally taken shape, its first public rally being successfully held in the Melbourne Town Hall. Patriotism and economy and the destruction of the party machine are among the chief objectives of the party, which aims at instilling new vigor and morality into federal politics.

## TRANSPORT FOR TIBET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The forthcoming expedition to Mt. Everest will have many difficulties with which to contend and many knotty problems to decide, but no difficulty will be greater and no problem more acute than the all-important question of transport. Different countries and different conditions provide different types of transport, and if success is to be assured it is essential that every expedition should adapt itself to the peculiarities prevailing in the country through which it intends to travel. No form of country, not

means that they need at least one-half of the day for feeding, which results in short marches. In fact, yaks are usually allowed to graze during the march, and the advance is a most leisurely proceeding. Ten miles a day is a fair average for continual marching. But of course far longer distances per diem can be covered for short periods provided the yaks are given a good rest when the journey is accomplished. On account of the necessity for grazing, continuous marching over snow is out of the question when yaks are employed, although they will be invaluable for crossing some high pass when there are perhaps only a few miles of snow fields to be traversed. Zhos are half-bred yaks. They are



Laden yaks making their way across the Himalayas

even a desert, can offer greater difficulties to passage than lofty mountains.

Hannibal's crossing of the Alps was alone sufficient to place him amongst the world's greatest leaders, while Napoleon's crossing of the same system is still regarded as one of his mightiest feats. But how insignificant are the Alps compared to the ranges of the Himalayas which march on the frontier of Tibet. Here the bottoms of the valleys are frequently higher than the summit of Mont Blanc, the most lofty peak of the Alps, and it is this question of altitude which presents the greatest obstacle of all. Food and fuel are sadly lacking in those barren uplands, while fresh fallen snow is an ever likely difficulty.

Working, therefore, on the rule that when you go to Rome you must do as the Romans do, let us see what means of transport are generally employed by the actual inhabitants of the further Himalayas and Tibet. It should first of all be realized that even on the level plains of Tibet—everything is carried in packs: carts are unknown as the only wheels which exist in Tibet are prayer wheels!

### Flocks of Sheep and Goats

One of the principal articles of trade between India and Tibet is borax, and it is a common sight to see large flocks of sheep and goats crossing the desolate mountains, each laden with a small pair of skin saddle bags. But although these bags may be small in size they are by no means light, and each animal will usually carry a load of 40 pounds. They are a fine, sturdy breed, but really they offer little help for the practical purposes of a white man's expedition. It takes the best part of a day to catch and bind on loads to every one of possibly the three hundred of the semi-wild creatures which constitute an average flock. Consequently the natives drive them for three or even four days on end without unloading, only taking short rests at night, and when they finally reach a suitable halting place they unload and stay where they are for three or four days more. This is a tedious and unsatisfactory means of progress, but to the oriental time is no object.

Mules and ponies are excellent up to a point, but they possess two great disadvantages. First, their solid hoofs sink into snow far more readily than do the cloven hoofs of sheep, goats, and oxen. Secondly, they require good food if they are to keep their condition when heavily laden. Now good food is the greatest difficulty in the further Himalayas. The grazing is very poor. In the case of mules and ponies it must be supplemented by grain, which means that additional animals must be used merely for carrying food for themselves and the rest of the transport train. The more animals there are the more difficulties of travel, and for this reason I do not consider either mules or ponies very satisfactory transport animals for Tibetan frontier work, except in a few favorable localities. The normal load for a mule or pony is 160 pounds.

Yaks are the natural inhabitants of those inhospitable regions, and they make ideal beasts of burden. Strong, hardy, wonderful climbers and fitted by nature with peculiarly large cloven hoofs, they can frequently find a passage over snow which is denied to any other animal. Yaks, however, possess certain characteristics which must be thoroughly understood if they are to be employed successfully. The chief of these is that they live entirely by grazing and will not eat grain. Now, they are big animals, standing from four to five feet at the withers, and the grazing, as has already been stated, is of the poorest quality. This

very similar to pure yaks, but smaller and not so strong, for while a yak will easily carry a load of 240 pounds, it will want a good zho to take as much as 200 pounds. But they are very useful creatures and not nearly so alarming in their habits or appearance as their uncouth sires. They usually live entirely by grazing, but will eat grain should the necessity arise.

Their nomenclature varies with locality and in different parts they are known as zhos, shobos, jhos, jhobos, and jhibbos. It might be as well to mention that the uneducated natives frequently have great difficulty in pronouncing the letter "Z," changing it to "J," which explains some of the different appellations.

When really bad country has to be negotiated, or snow has to be traversed for many days, human porters are the only possible means of transport to employ, and the Everest expedition will without doubt use yaks in order to reach their main starting point at the base of the mountain, and rely on coolies to carry their baggage up to the final camps. All natives of the Himalayas are splendid porters in their own special districts. This is a point which is frequently not realized by those who travel through the high mountains. Men from the foothills will feel the cold of the higher ranges far too much to be equally efficient in the latter parts, and the reverse holds good. In the same way it will be found that natives who do not actually inhabit very high altitudes are peculiarly liable to the effects of rarified atmosphere. All Bhotias, on the other hand, seem quite indifferent to altitude, and none that I have ever employed was ever affected in any way.

### Bhotias Porters

Bhotias are the tribes which live in all the frontier villages of the Himalayas, and they carry on all the trade between India and Tibet. They are great travelers, and are not in the least bit deterred by distances or difficulties in appearance, but they rather look down on the Tibetans. They are an extremely hardy race and make splendid porters. Bhotias are usually designated by the name of the chief village of any particular colony; for instance, the Niti Bhotias are the people who inhabit the upper Niti valley, while the Mana Bhotias live in the adjacent Mana valley. All are hardy, but some tribes have the characteristics required for the making of ideal porters more pronounced than others, and the Sher Pa Bhotias are justly famous in this respect throughout the Himalayas. Sher Pa is a tiny district in northeast Nepal, and if the necessary number of volunteers can be obtained there the success of one of the most important parts of the Everest expedition will be assured. Fortunately, they are adventurers all, and if they are given good boots and warm clothing, there should be little difficulty in securing recruits.

There is, however, one bad trait which is shared by all Himalayan coolies, no matter what their tribe. This is their dislike of making a really early start in the morning.

When much snow has to be crossed it is essential that the greater part of the day's march should be accomplished while it is still hard; that is, before the sun has gained sufficient power to melt the effects of the night's frost. It is impossible for even the best of porters to advance at great altitudes when they are slaking up to their knees and thighs in soft snow at every step. The men understand this as well as anyone, and will promise to make the earliest of starts on the morrow, but if left to themselves the morrow never arrives.

Sound leadership combined with the spirit of example and tactful discipline, however, usually has the desired effect, and then no better form of transport could be wished for in those snow-bound solitudes.

## CONFIDENCE NEEDED IN GERMAN FINANCE

Value of Bonds to Be Received by Commission of Reparations Depends on Belief in Germany's Disposition to Pay

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is obvious that if the German bonds to be received—the first portion in July and the second and third in November—by the

Commission of Reparations, are to have any practical and immediate value, business men, bankers, and governments must have confidence in the regularity of German payment of interests, and Germany's ability eventually to redeem them. The problem of putting them into circulation is being considered. So far as the first two series are concerned, amounting together to 50,000,000 gold marks, it is proposed to dispose of them in various lots, according to the capacity of the market to absorb them. It is expected that there must, in any case, be certain discounts. But, nevertheless, it will be possible to launch them during the next few years. With regard to the third series, which is not covered by German annuities until such moment as the annuities based on German exports have developed to a remarkable extent, their fate is much more doubtful. It may be that they are doomed to remain long in the coffers of the Reparations Commission.

### Menaces Must Cease

Various guarantees are, of course, required. In the opinion of some politicians of great authority, it is essential that the future of Germany shall be assured if the German bonds are to be sold. This is equivalent to saying that the policy of menaces must be abandoned. Quite clearly, if Germany is always liable to lose, even temporarily, the full economic and political possession of the Ruhr, the value of the bonds are not thereby increased. The dilemma is a difficult one, but it has to be faced. The threats against Germany would be threats against the bondholders. France has no interest in depressing and casting doubt upon the value of these bonds on which she desires to raise money.

The question also arises whether the Allies will back these bonds. So far there are no indications that such backing will be forthcoming. Obviously, if Germany becomes the debtor of the whole world, if her liabilities cease to be concentrated, there will be a reversion to more normal political conditions. It is unthinkable that Germany in such circumstances could decline to fulfill her obligations. Thus allied backing is probably unnecessary.

### Allied Guarantee Commission

The chief security that the bondholders will have, apart from the security which lies in the enormous difficulties that Germany would experience were she to attempt to repudiate her liabilities, lies in the creation of a guarantee commission. This commission has been constituted with representatives of England, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan and Jugoslavia. The United States has the right to sit on this commission, and undoubtedly will be bound by self-interest to do so when the bonds are taken up by her nationals. As the neutral countries will have a distinct interest in Germany's execution of her obligations as when the bonds are taken up by the citizens or governments of those neutral countries, they also have a right to sit on the guarantee commission. It is provided that three members of such powers or of powers not now represented shall be coopted.

The commission, though provisionally sitting at Paris, will operate, of course, in Germany and elsewhere, as may be necessary. Its functions are to survey the payments made by Germany and to see that customs duties and exportation and importation rights are properly collected. The products of taxes, direct or indirect, in so far as they affect the payment of Germany's dues, come under the observation of the commission. No financial measures which can injure the Allies or the bondholders must be taken without the consent of the governments. In short, the whole of the German fiscal system is to be closely regarded by the commission.

It was, of course, to be expected

that there would be some criticisms of the commission and its functions. There are some pessimistic politicians in France who doubt its efficacy and deplore its lack of real power. It should be remarked, however, that, for the most part, these politicians are those who have objected to the whole course of recent events which tend to a final settlement of the vexed question of reparations.

The new commission is under the authority of the Commission of Reparations, and its members have been recruited in the ranks of the personnel of the older body. There is thus assured, it is contended, unity of direction, and the members may profit by the experience already acquired. There is a phrase in the constitution of the commission which does not altogether please certain French publicists. It is the phrase which stipulates that the commission must not interfere with German administration. Certainly there appears to be some contradiction. If the commission is to have any real control it must to some extent interfere in German affairs. But this is a question of common-sense interpretation. In the long run, of course, the commission can only really work in cooperation with and, with the good will of the German Government. Much discretion will have to be exercised. Numerous and important questions will have to be settled with the German Government. The accord of London laid down broad fundamentals and indicated the object to be attained, but it did not define the methods. For example, by what mechanism will the 26 per cent on exportations to countries which will not themselves impose such a tax on German imports be brought into the allied coffers?

### Possibility of Fraud

It cannot be denied that the door is opened to fraud in the determination of the amount of German exportations. Germany is to pay 26 per cent on all that goes out: she has thus an enormous interest in undertaking her exportations. German sellers may from patriotic motives make private arrangements with purchasers and declare fictitious values. Evidently the work of the commission will not be light. On the other hand it is to be noted that it is possible to substitute another index of German prosperity for the index of exportations. As the "Temps" points out, the chief hope lies in the inevitable creation of common interests between debtors and creditors. In the last resort it is a question of good will, and there are signs that such good will will before long return to the world and that the German Government and the Guarantee Commission will work amicably together.

## EFFECT OF NEW CIVIL SERVICE LAW IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—A matter which has occupied much space in the columns of the Pioneer has been the letter from European officials in the civil service, who are gravely apprehensive as to their future under the reforms scheme. It will have been quite obvious to readers of The Christian Science Monitor before this that the Administration in India is becoming increasingly Indian in personnel. The present intention is to work up to a figure of 48 per cent of Indians in the administration. When India is well on the way to self-government no fair person will gainsay the desire of Indians that the government shall be Indianized, even at the expense of some efficiency, for which the East has repeatedly never been very keen.

Up to the present the Secretary of State has not diminished the numbers of Europeans in the service. But the division of government into an all-Indian government and the provincial governments with their executive councillors and ministers in charge of transferred subjects has added to the cost and efficiency of government by making the latter topheavy. Many civil servants find all hope of promotion suddenly blocked, after years of long and faithful service, by the influx of new men into new "jobs." Some candidly are against the reforms and feel that they never could work under them—some have been affected by the propaganda of social hatred perpetually directed against them, their families, their servants, and their clerks. But the majority would be content to go on, if they did not feel that their future was totally uncertain; that, in a few years' time, they might be entirely ousted by a virtually Indian government and that anyhow they may drift into a cul de sac. They may be unduly apprehensive, but that type of attitude is very common.

To the man of 20 or 25 years' service, nearing the end of his time of tenure, the outlook is more secure. He is anyhow very near his pension. But it is the man of from 5 to 15 years' service who came out to India under totally different conditions, who is most affected and is the principal contributor to the columns of the newspaper. There will always be room for the few supremely able men of great mental capacity and character, but to the ordinary civilian—a man who has given his time to supremely disinterested service among the villagers, but who would be quite out of touch in the perpetual hurly-burly of political debate—the outlook is very disquieting.

The Montagu-Chelmsford report abounded in praise of the civil service men, and categorically asserted generous provision should be made for those who might want to retire. That was two years ago, but despite many appeals the Secretary of State is showing but little sign of honoring his bond, and even asserted in Parliament that only one such man wanted to retire—a statement demonstrably not in accordance with the facts. A generous provision has been allowed in Egypt: why not, it is naturally asked, in India?

## "TIPPING" FAVORED BY SWISS HOTEL MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—In contrast to the decision taken recently by the hotel industry in Lausanne, the suppression of tips does not seem to be regarded favorably by Swiss hotel proprietors as a whole. A scheme was recently put before the employers association by the workers organization by which the supplementary charge of 15 per cent was to be added to every hotel bill for three days inclusive, and a supplementary charge of 10 per cent for refreshments paid in cash in hotels and restaurants.

The employers based their opposition on the results of certain German experiments, particularly in Nuremberg, where, as the result of detailed examination, the hotel keepers came to the conclusion that the reform would be detrimental to the industry. It is not right, they say, to class tips as a mode of payment for services dating from time immemorial, and it is quite normal that in the hotel industry, where the clients and service are in direct contact, the client should pay the wage.

Under any system the suppression of tips would, they contend, increase the expenses of the establishment. A calculation based on turnover is commercially impossible, and to add the guarantee of a minimum wage would be a leap into the unknown. Moreover, to introduce a fixed salary would increase the charge to the client, and any considerable increase would be to the detriment of the staff in the final result as it might decrease the amount of business done and thus lead to a reduction in the number employed.

## NEBRASKA GOVERNOR TO PRESS DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie is organizing a drive against bootlegging and the making of moonshine whiskey that he feels confident will relieve the State of much of the lawlessness that exists in some sections through the failure of local officials to enforce the law. The Governor is organizing a state constabulary that has wide powers of enforcement under a law shortly to go into effect, has organized a criminal identification bureau with a finger-print expert in charge, and taken other means to secure respect for the prohibitory law. He will be helped materially by a provision in the new law that makes it obligatory on magistrates to jail second offenders.

## NEW YORK SOCIALIST MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Socialist Party at Greater New York will open a two-day convention on Saturday at which it will nominate candidates for Mayor and other city officials and determine upon a city platform.

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Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK



Do you remember the time when ready-to-wear dresses were still unheralded?

When fabrics were purchased by the yard, with all sorts of linings, and findings, and crinolines and other what-nots?

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All the details are thought out for you.

The styles, the fabrics, the colors, the sizes—every point is carefully and accurately considered.

Who can fail to see a large measure of progress in the present-day arrangement?

You will appreciate this better, perhaps, if you visit the Little Gray Fashion Salons in the Wanamaker Store.



## WHY THE MACHADO CABINET FAILED

Portuguese Premier Did Not Show Sufficient Breadth of Tolerance and Failed to See Public Security Lay in Unity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—There has been another wild political upheaval in Portugal, attended by some dramatic circumstances and productive, upon subsequent reflection, not of any increased measure of hope, which is presumably the object, even if mistaken, of such drastic disturbances, but of a pessimism more profound than before and one that is evidently justified. In its dire dilemma, politically chaotic, financially desperate, Portugal in recent times has attached herself fervently to one or two hopes, and they have failed entirely, he it said, because in Portugal now there is an appalling excess of politics and politicians and there is no man among them willing to sacrifice his personal prejudices, vanities, and desires for the salvation of his country.

If there was such a man and a strong man and he could gather a few firm friends about him, Portugal—say those who understand the situation best—might be raised again to her proper position. Despite her plight she might recover from her situation almost as soon as any state in Europe, but she has no prospects while in her present hands or, as it is added, in those of any party or section at present known. Her case is not one for parties now, but for the whole people. Parties, the true patriots say, have almost ruined her, and each is as bad as the others.

Of the last hopes that have just been referred to, about the best of all was Bernardino Machado, and now he also has gone the way of the rest. His government has failed, and he himself, after a reign so short and in many respects so picturesque, has come down with a crash. He is not blameless in the matter; he failed adequately to realize the strength of circumstances and certain stern necessities, particularly in the matter of gaining unity and stirring some enthusiasm with it throughout the nation, and he exerted his prejudices more than he should have done.

### Opposed to Amnesty

During the period when he was in Parliament waiting his time and working his way back, he delivered himself occasionally of some extremely strong Republican expressions, with bitter animadversions upon the Monarchists and the followers of Sidonio Pais, and he had made it very clear that he was opposed to the idea of amnesty for the various insurrections and attempted insurrections, and most especially that of the beginning of 1919. The Monarchists and the Paisites may or may not be bad for the country, but the best part of Portuguese opinion considers it essential that they should be brought to work harmoniously with the others if the country under the republic is to be saved, and in the same way they feel that an amnesty complete and effectual must be granted.

As soon as he came to power Bernardino Machado set about many good works, and started a vigorous policy of attempted reconstruction economically and financially. The resources of the country were closely investigated, and some promising discoveries were made. Food problems were to be relieved somewhat by the enforced release of enormous stocks that were being held back. Some encouraging changes were made in administrative movements were set on foot, and in many ways it appeared that an effective reforming hand, such as Portugal had sorely needed, was at work. But at the same time the Premier failed to show sufficient breadth of tolerance and failed to appreciate the fact that only by unity could Portugal rise again to security.

### On Opposite Tack

The Monarchists and the Paisites, of course, knowing their man beforehand, made no secret of their disregard for him; instead of attempting any sort of rapprochement as would have been tactful and beneficial, Mr. Machado went off on the opposite tack. He made references to the late President Sidonio Pais which were hardly in good taste in any circumstances and were deeply offensive to those who believed in Mr. Pais. The arrests that were made soon after following the Monarchist rising, caused some astonishment in the minds of moderate people. It was well enough to arrest people caught in the act or known to be actively plotting, but it was urged that the government was adopting extreme measures against persons about whom there was nothing more to be said than that they held Monarchist views of which they made no secret. The government was playing high, the people said. Mr. Machado evidently thought that this action was strong and good, but there were many who differed from him. It was stated that the police had wished to let the postponed plot of February 3 be retarded and come to a head, but Mr. Machado thought it better to put an end to it without delay, and this was part of his system.

Against his own desire a show of proceeding with the scheme for giving amnesty to the political prisoners had to be made by the Premier, and this was occupying attention to within a few days of his fall. He himself, before being raised to the Premiership, had more than once intimated that if he had his own way there would be no amnesty, and he had stated in a public utterance that the best place for the persons to whom it was desired to extend the amnesty was the penitentiary. It was sufficiently gen-

erally understood, however, that amnesty in some degree would have to be granted, public opinion and the necessities of the country demanding it, and with this problem previous governments without success had wrestled. A bill of amnesty was passed by the Senate, whence it went on to the Chamber, and there was discussed vigorously time after time until at last at 3 o'clock in the morning it was put to a general vote and passed, the whole measure being finally approved with some slight amendments at 5 o'clock. The Senate agreed to the amendments made by the Chamber, finally passed the bill, sent it to the President of the Republic for his signature, and the same afternoon the "Diário do Governo" published the text of the new amnesty law. The same day a large number of the arrested prisoners were set at liberty.

### A Checked Thing

But the amnesty was a rather checked thing, and not exactly what had seemed to be. Such Monarchist leaders as were holding themselves aloof in foreign places were proscribed for a period of 10 years, and those in Portugal who were now arrested were to be subjected to special vigilance arrangements which were left to the police. A number of persons were also put upon a special proscription list. Meantime, ironically, while the old political prisoners were being thus arrested new political prisoners were being made all the time.

In other respects the Premier was finding the situation very difficult, though perhaps not more so than he had expected to find it. In addition to the strike of the bakers broke out, 2500 men leaving their work, and to prevent Lisbon being without bread, the soldiers had to be turned on to making it. Various administrative appointments became necessary and the selections of the Premier did not escape criticism.

In the matter of reorganization and reconstruction a number of schemes were put forward, but there seemed a want of driving power behind them. The Minister of Agriculture issued a series of regulations which had for their object the extensive stocking of Lisbon with foodstuffs of all kinds, the quantities being such as to bring down the cost of living. This seemed a simple idea, but it failed to take cognizance of one or two most elemental and impressive facts. Trade which had been for so long at almost a standstill did not move, and, if possible, anxiety in this direction increased. Germany had already begun to work her way in, and there was a desire in many quarters that commercial relations with her should be established on the fullest possible scale. To this end a strong deputation of the Commercial Association of Lisbon waited upon the Premier and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Commerce to urge the reestablishment of commercial relations with Germany to the fullest possible extent.

### A Foreign Loan

All the time there were rumors about a loan being raised abroad, and it was understood that Affonso Costa, the old political chief who is spending most of his time in Paris in these days and will not return to the political life of Lisbon was being instrumental in effecting it. He turned up in due course in Lisbon, where he had several interviews with the Premier and the Minister of Finance, and by this time it was certain that some such scheme as that intimated was projected. The Finance Minister then intimated that in due course and as soon as convenient he would give an account to Parliament of what was being done. Just about the time of the fall of the government it was stated in the newspapers that Maria da Silva, the Finance Minister, had succeeded in negotiating a loan for 50,000,000 escudos which would be guaranteed by Treasury bills bearing interest at the rate of 7½ per cent, the money to be devoted chiefly to obtaining supplies of coal and cereals.

The one thing clear among all this was that the Machado Government, despite all its promises, was not making much headway, and that everything was tending toward another outbreak of extreme sectional politics, while at the same time it was sufficiently clear that the plotters were busy in the land.

## CANADA'S RIGHT TO RESTRICT JAPANESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Preservation to Canada of the right to restrict Japanese immigration under any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is urged in a cablegram which John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, on behalf of the provincial government, has forwarded to Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, who is now in London to attend the imperial conference. Mr. Oliver's cablegram read as follows:

"Strongly urge on behalf of this Province that the renewal of the Japanese Treaty preserve to Canada the right to restrict Japanese immigration in the interests of a white British Columbia. Our Minister of Agriculture has already furnished Dr. S. F. Talmie with facts supporting our contention. The Minister of Justice has advised, and since then his advice is supported by the Court of Appeal, that the present treaty precludes this Province stipulating in public works contracts against the employment of Japanese, and precludes also stipulations in leases of crown lands against the employment of Orientals therein. We strongly protest against the renewal of the treaty containing the clause so interpreted, and urge you to preserve for this Province its right to control its own lands and make its own contractual stipulations."

## MOTIVES IN RECENT EGYPTIAN RIOTS

Object Seemed Not Only to Proclaim Zaghlul as President of London Delegation but to Defy Government and Police

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—It is certainly impossible that the recent events which culminated in violent demonstrations in Cairo and disgraceful riots in Alexandria should be passed over by their authors and the responsible authorities with a few platitudes of regret. Seldom has the foreign element in Egypt been so unanimously stirred to active protest against the menace to its personal safety and to its general interests: never since 1882 has Alexandria been brought nearer the massacres of that year. Yet the "malaise" ("it is nothing," or "never mind") which seems so inevitable in Egyptian affairs, small or big, is already looming large. The facts are serious enough to merit close scrutiny.

Thus, from the beginning, the object of the demonstrations was not only to proclaim Zaghlul Pasha as the one possible president of the London delegation, but to defy the existing government and its agents, the police. Organized bands, each under the direction of an officer or one of the "intelligentsia," appear to have started off concertedly for given destinations where fires and looting occurred simultaneously.

### No European Aggression

The swing of feeling from local politics to foreign animosity does not appear to have been caused, as some native papers would assume, by aggression on the part of the Europeans, and, even if some aggrieved Greek did inflame the mob's excitement by using firearms in an endeavor to safeguard his property at a time when the police were unable to insure security, such an incident in no way explains the atrocities committed by the mob. As to such points a military court of inquiry will shortly give its findings. A yet more significant fact is that the rising storm of anarchy which appeared most menacing at 9 a. m. on the Monday in question, was subdued in two or three hours by a handful of British troops. Since then up to the time of writing there have been no incidents of any importance and the city is rapidly assuming a normal aspect. Yet for a fortnight the Egyptian authorities had been attempting to maintain order and had failed signally.

Now there is every probability that Zaghlul is being used as a tool by some of the most astute intriguers in the country, and it would be very well for its future tranquillity were these subtle influences thoroughly exposed once and for all. The late time, Zaghlul's several notes to the Sultan, the high commissioner and the press, issued recently, express little if any condemnation of the rioters but rather a great deal of condonation on their behalf, while the government and its agents are attacked as bitterly as ever. Presumably one who claims the position of the chosen representative of the nation should understand the character of his fellow countrymen well enough to gauge its temper and should take immediate steps toward extinguishing the embers of fanaticism rather than attempting to fan them into a fresh blaze.

### An Insecure Position

His encouragement of schoolboys and students to demonstrate and to use coercion and intimidation in his favor, in contradiction to the wisest advice he gave them a month or so ago of applying themselves to their studies, is explicable only in the light of his feeling that his position is not by any means perfectly secure. In his public utterances he still purports to speak in the name of the Egyptian delegation, although but three of the original 21 members support him, a fact which surely indicates a lack of appreciation of the democratic idea.

As indicated by Lord Allenby's recent communiqué, the British government is endeavoring to maintain a strictly neutral attitude as regards the political struggle now being waged, its wish being to negotiate with the nation through approved representatives. It is quite possible that this attitude on the part of the Residency accounts largely for the timidity which permitted the development of the serious crisis of a few days ago. To calm public opinion, the commandant of police at Tantah is being court-martialed for giving orders to shoot on rioters. In view of this policy the police have been severely handicapped and demonstrators have not feared to act in defiance of the government's orders. Not wishing to call upon themselves the criticism of the extremists, it withheld applying to the British military authorities for assistance until the eleventh hour. Rather has there been the tendency, owing to hostile pressure, to make Hedayda Pasha, the governor of Alexandria, a second scapegoat for taking this course, although everybody is well aware that the only alternative was complete anarchy.

### Malaise in the Air

As indicated above, the word "Malaise" is in the air. Zaghlul translates the recent riots into tributes of confidence in him and distrust in Adly Pasha, the Premier, and his Cabinet. The government would gladly use them as a weapon to crush Zaghlul if it could at the same time avoid explaining its failure to suppress them. The Residency through its communiqué, while deprecating the violence of recent demonstrations and the need of maintaining order, strongly reiterates the friendliness of the British Government toward the

Egyptians and their legitimate aspirations. Much exaggeration has doubtless been indulged in by Europeans while too much importance should not be attached to certain instances of extreme barbarity and fanaticism, as for example the pamphlet which was being distributed a short time ago urging a Christian massacre.

Yet the present peace achieved through the intervention of British troops is by no means satisfying. Already the insurrection is being made in the native press that the recent deplorable happenings have been purposely planned by British interests, an insinuation which reflects little credit on its author or authors. Zaghlul cannot, it is believed, make good his claim that he has the nation practically entirely with him. On the other hand the Adly Cabinet certainly lacks the full confidence of the nation. A committee of conciliation has, it is true, been organized, but its president is Prince Muhammad Ali, the brother of the former Khedive, a fact which does not contribute to the hope of its arriving at a really successful issue.

### Frankness Needed

Surely a point has been reached which calls for a frank presentation of facts and the determination of a means of solving the Egyptian problem on the basis of those facts. Has it not been clearly shown that, if Zaghlul stands for public opinion, the object of the present movement is to set up an autocracy, which is still the ideal government to eastern minds? Is it not evident that the sense of public cooperation is still so lacking that it is almost impossible for any group of Egyptians, political especially, to hold together for any extended period, but rather that personal interests are considered of paramount importance? Do not the strong anti-foreign feelings, so unmistakably apparent in the recent riot, and the complete inability of the local authorities to protect the lives and property of Europeans, compel the forfeiture of foreign sympathy toward those who wish to exclude at once all external control except that of the capitulations, which as every one knows are one of the greatest drags on Egypt's progress?

Just at this period of world unrest when Egypt is awakening with eyes still heavy with the sleep of centuries, when Bolshevism is openly laying its fuse and Labor beginning to assert itself, when reactionary intrigues are being developed assiduously, when the country is experiencing its greatest need for the development of its resources in order to meet the demands of its rapidly growing population, just here Egypt is in special need of a strong, reliable, and progressive government. With a definite program in view, that of complete self-government, a progressive scheme could be evolved which would give every capable Egyptian full facilities of advancing himself and his nation toward that goal. That this course requires patience is undeniable, but in it is to be found a unique opportunity for the statesman and patriot to place Egypt on the highway to real prosperity and permanent well-being.

## COALITION WOMEN IN BRITAIN ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The women politicians in London who support the Prime Minister have seriously set about organizing the metropolis in preparation for the general election which cannot be delayed beyond next year. A strong social committee has been formed in which Mrs. Lloyd George, Lady Markham, Lady Rathcren, and many other leaders take an active part. Viscountess Astor also entertains, but though she generally supports the government in the House of Commons, her parties are arranged on entirely non-party lines.

The aim of the social committee is to make workers individually known to one another, and the idea is that introductions should be dispensed with. The fact that a person—man or woman—is present is proof that he or she is a worker in the Coalition cause or if not an active worker is anxious to become one. The first of a series of these "at home" parties was given in the spacious salons of the Langham Hotel recently. Mrs. Lloyd George helped to receive the guests, who assembled in large numbers. Many old friends and some old political opponents—greeted one another, and there was an absence of formality.

The general tone of the gathering indicated that all were united in one bond—a determination to rouse London to a sense of her political importance, and to the necessity for organizing for the coming battle. The society came from Marxist discussions meetings and propaganda with workers from Whitechapel, and a question often heard between two strangers was: "What is your constituency?" Sometimes two people discovered that they lived quite near one another, and agreed to unite in work for the cause. Short speeches were delivered from time to time by organizers in different parts of the country and by Dr. Macnamara, the Minister for Labor, who brought a message of regret from the Prime Minister, that owing to important business in connection with the coal strike conference he was unable to be present.

### SCHOOLS TO BE SURVEYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—A commission provided for by the Legislature has made tentative arrangements with the General Education Board of New York to conduct a state school survey in Indiana. Surveys such as the one proposed have been conducted in West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky and other states. The Education Board, which is the educational division of the Rockefeller Foundation, is announced, wishes to conduct a survey in a northern state for the purpose of comparison with the southern states.

## BRITISH TRIBUTE TO "FIRST AMERICAN"

Similarity of British and American Characteristics Shown at Unveiling of Bust of George Washington in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"If George Washington could have foreseen the possibility of a bust of himself some time being placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, can you imagine what his emotions might have been? I may even strike a personal note and say, rather whimsically perhaps, how varied would have been my feelings in my schoolboy days at the prospect of my unveiling a statue of Washington in the crypt of your great Cathedral."

Mr. Harvey, American Ambassador at the Court of St. James', uttered these words in the course of a speech before unveiling the bronze bust of George Washington presented to the British people by the Sulgrave Institution in the United States and some 70 allied American organizations. Among those who witnessed the impressive ceremony in the dim cathedral crypt were Mrs. Harvey, Admiral Sims, Lady Astor, Lord and Lady Haig, Lord and Lady Bryce, representatives of various American organizations in London, and members of the English-Speaking Union.

### Peace Based on Patriotism

Apart from the gift itself, the chief feature of the occasion was Mr. Harvey's speech. In the course of it he said that we can only succeed in establishing universal peace by basing it upon the solid ground of patriotism and the practical application of the theories we hold. "That is what Washington did," he continued. "He did not even sign the Declaration of Independence. He was not an agitator, like our old friend, Mr. Adams of Massachusetts. He was not an orator, like Patrick Henry. He was a quiet, solid, practical man. If you look carefully into his written words and his spoken sentences you will find that he was almost the last of our great men to admit the necessity of going to war against the mother country. He himself to the very last said, 'Let us utilize all weapons before we take the musket as a dernier resort.'"

Fidelity was the keynote of Washington's character. It was not until the wars had ended and he was approaching 50 years of age that he began to realize the need of achieving the ends of statesmanship; and with the keen instinctive vision, with the experience which had come to him during his command of the country, he naturally became the first chief magistrate, and it was mainly in that aspect they were regarding him at that occasion. In that capacity he made a record which had probably never been surpassed for the needs of the time by any man at the head of any government since the world began. He was a prudent, far-seeing man; he was a thoughtful, kindly man; closely resembled in many of those characteristics—as closely, possibly, as any of his successors—by the present President, who had many of the Washington attributes.

### America as Melting Pot

Referring to the description of the United States as the melting pot of nations, Mr. Harvey said that while that was true, the American people had never lost their sense of perspective. Of their 29 presidents, two were of Dutch ancestry and 27 of British antecedents. "So you perceive that never for a moment has the British Magna Charta, shining through our Declaration of Independence, ceased for a moment to be the guiding star of our part of the Western Hemisphere." Since 1888, when, in Manila Harbor, Chichester interposed his ship between Commodore Dewey and the guns whose target he might have been, there had been no possibility of building up in the hearts of Americans any serious antagonism to the British or the English people. Symptoms of such feeling, if analyzed, would be found to be purely symptomatic, and the symptoms were false.

"If," exclaimed Mr. Harvey, "you should question that, in view of the many reports which are published by mischief-making newspapers and discontented individuals, I should ask to call for confirmation of my statement upon a man for whose presence here I am profoundly grateful, the most popular man now living, I think, barring possibly one or two, the most popular man in America. I refer to your great viscount whom we knew and still know and still love as James Bryce. We feel that we can never repay the debt that we owe to Lord Bryce, and I rejoice in this opportunity to let him understand that we do realize our debt to him. Following him in this wonderful, unanimous affection comes closely your Prince of Wales, who has presumably in the course of human events long yet to go. May he prove, as I do not doubt that he will, a worthy and noble successor of this great man who won the hearts of all America!"

### Of a Common Race

In acknowledging the gift, Lord Bryce said, "Washington belongs not only to America but to ourselves, because he belongs to that race from which we both sprang. I think you can see in that fact (pointing to the bust) the characteristics which belonged to Washington and which we like to believe have belonged to those heroes who from the days of King Alfred downward England and the British race have taken to be their—solidity, steadfastness, self-control, and above all, sense of duty."

Alluding to Sir Charles Wakefield's offer to present busts of Lord Chatham and Edmund Burke to the American people, Lord Bryce said a more

appropriate choice could not have been made than that of these two men who stood forward in a dark hour to champion the cause of the American colonies. One of the greatest cities in America was called after Lord Chatham—Pittsburgh—and among the writings of Edmund Burke there were none which deserved to be more remembered as storehouses of political wisdom than those in which he maintained the cause of the American colonies. They were great men and wise men, and if the statesmanlike advice of Chatham and Burke had been taken there would have been no Revolutionary War.

## GRAIN GROWERS IN CANADA WIN POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The first round in the argument for the granting of a permanent injunction restraining the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission from continuing its investigation into the marketing and handling of grain, has been won by counsel for the United Grain Growers Company, Ltd., and the 40 members of the Grain Exchange who are plaintiffs in the action. After hearing counsel's pleas for two and a half days, Mr. Justice Curran decided to take the matter under advisement.

In the course of the argument it developed that not only was the validity of the appointment of the Royal Commission challenged, but also the legality of the Inquiries Act, under which, crown counsel claimed, the commission was issued, and the Canada Grain Act, which at present regulates the grain trade in Canada. Counsel for the plaintiffs persisted that the matter of grain handling and marketing was not one which comes under the control of the federal government by virtue of the powers vested in it by the British North America Act to regulate trade and commerce for the "good government of Canada." It maintained, therefore, that the Dominion government had invaded the rights of the provinces in appointing the commission, which was, consequently, ultra vires.

Counsel maintained, further, that even if the commission were valid it had transgressed the powers given to it by the Public Inquiries Act by looking into the private matters of their clients and forcing employees to produce private books and papers relating to their business. The claim was put forward that irreparable harm had been done to their clients as a result, and counsel insisted that only by the court upholding the present injunction would their clients be assured that they could continue their business without suffering further harm.

Almost at the commencement of the hearing, J. P. Foley, King's counsel, who appeared for the commission, filed a statement of the commission's intentions in conducting its operations—intentions which it was declared it had always had—of not inquiring into private persons' businesses, nor of hearing complaints against private persons, except in so far as was necessary to carry out the investigation within the powers conferred upon it.

Counsel for the plaintiffs set forth the contention that the constitutionality of the Canada Grain Act was also an issue in determining the validity of the Royal Commission. A strong argument ensued upon this point, during which C. P. Wilson, King's counsel, representing the Federal Minister of Justice, said that Parliament had power to regulate the grain trade for the "good government of Canada," consequently the constitutionality of the Grain Act was not material in determining whether the Public Inquiries Act validated the present commission. Mr. Justice Curran refused to allow the discussion to continue, declaring that counsel for the plaintiffs wanted him to make an academic decision that the Canada Grain Act was invalid, and that it had nothing to do with the validity of the commission, as it was appointed under the Inquiries Act.

### NONPARTISANS ARE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—A group of speakers composed of North Dakotans who are strongly opposed to the National Farmers Nonpartisan League devoted several weeks to touring the northeastern section of the State making addresses, in which the league was strongly attacked. This group designated itself as the "Anti-Socialist Crusaders." They believe that the league is preparing to gain control of the political machinery of South Dakota at the election in November, 1922.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES FOR MEN IN DAYTON

J. H. MARGOLIS, Pres. LUDLOW AT FOURTH DAYTON, O.

## HOW NEW ZEALAND MET UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Financial stringency and temporarily collapsed markets sent a wave of unemployment over New Zealand in the second quarter of this year, and the numbers of able-bodied men unable to get work rose from dozens to hundreds. The trouble did not find the government unprepared. Before an acute stage had been reached, the government announced that tree-planting camps had been established on waste lands, chiefly sand-dune areas, in several parts of the Dominion, and that men who wished to work and were willing to use their hands could go there.

The camps were organized by the military authorities and equipped from the supplies held for the territorial army. Tents, hutments, transport, and other necessities came from the camps at which recruits were trained during the war years, and the unemployment camps became centers of activity with an almost entire absence of fuss and friction. Social organizations such as the Y. M. C. A. and the Salvation Army did their part in providing for the needs of the men.

The forestry officers, who are directing the work, assert that every pound spent by the government on the afforestation of waste lands under this scheme will give a generous return in the years to come. The land that is being planted is almost worthless at the present time, but experiments have shown that it will grow trees. New Zealand's ample sunshine and assured rainfall make for the quick growth of trees, and the approaching exhaustion of the native forests is assurance that the plantations will have a profitable market when they reach the cutting stage—twenty-five or thirty years hence. The money that is being spent on the provision of work for the unemployed is an investment. The sole difficulty that is foreseen, indeed, is that the plantations will continue to require labor when the industries of the Dominion have returned to their normal condition and are able to absorb all the labor that is available. The foresters predict that hundreds of the men will prefer then to stay on the job that has been given them in the time of difficulty.

The effective organization of the employment camps was assisted greatly by the fact that the men in need of work included a large proportion of returned soldiers. Any group of returned soldiers is bound to include returned soldiers, since roughly 10 per cent of the population was mobilized during the war years. The soldiers found no strangeness about camp life and their example was of assistance to other men who were having their first experience of open-air work. Members of the government say that the camps provided an important example of the rapid and efficient mobilization of labor at points where it was required. The military system showed its adaptability to civil needs.

## The Home Beautiful

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Parisian Comments

In the Palais des Glaces, closely associated with the sport of skating, there is established now the very latest thing in exhibitions. It is called "Salon du Gout Français" and on its honorary committee are some of the best known names in France.

As an exhibition it is so astonishingly novel few people have as yet realized its importance. In an admirably clear preface to the catalogue, Monsieur Edmond Haraucourt, Directeur du Musée Cluny and President de la Société des Gens de Lettres, describes the actual world conditions, and traces the influence of these, in the taste, in the ideas and in the fashions of the moment, not forgetting to mention politics, literature, and the plastic arts. He asks what will the new birth now going forward bring forth? He then explains the object of the exhibition in the association of the different exhibits: the object being to emphasize the variety and importance of French productions by which the right of France to lead the world in the domain of art and taste is reasserted. All the provinces play their part in this scheme and show in the upper part of the building their diverse wares. But the weighty question propounded by Monsieur Haraucourt is, whether in the midst of the general upheaval he describes, France will come forth as leader and teacher, or merely as a follower of another nation's lead? Should the genius of the race be submerged in what he qualifies as "la tourmente," the future of the country he opines is fatally compromised.

It is to forestall this possible catastrophe that France is making every effort to retain her place in the front rank, that her efforts are being steadily organized and focussed; and the Salon du Gout Français knits together all the provinces in a bond of universal welfare and interest, as well as promoting the alliance of commerce and art. The great novelty of this exhibition, however, distinguishing it from any former exhibition, is the simplification of transport difficulties, packing and diminution of staff, by the aid of colored photography brought to a state of perfection hitherto undreamed of.

Through this wonderful invention, and an ingenious disposition of electric light, all the best-known business houses of France along certain lines are here represented in a minimum of space. In the jewelry department the jewels look so real you could almost detach the individual stones; the display of gems is marvellous, and here assembled you get the Place Vendôme and the Rue de la Paix jewelers concentrated.

In the sale allotted to the dress-making art, the texture is so extraordinary real it is difficult to grasp that it is a photograph. Anyone can walk around and choose from the pictures a model according to taste, and thus compare the styles of all the great couturiers in turn. To the French themselves this exhibition will be a revelation, for, inwardly conscious though they are, of their preeminence in taste, they are here presented with a serious corroboration of their own possibilities in a most attractive manner.

Will the taste of the twentieth century, asks Monsieur Haraucourt at the close of his thrilling preface, be inspired by France, or will it pass into another's keeping.

The decoration of the building pleads an eloquent denial to the inevitable eventuality; its dome-shaped interior is occupied in the center by a round marble basin, from which rises a big bowl supported by columns, from the summit of which falls a fountain, the sound of which mingles with the orchestral music from above. Round the walls and dome are a happy and harmonious combination of orange, black, and dark gray, the square entrance hall being hung with nine lanterns reflecting a delicious blue tone with the walls, painted to match the blue tapestry of the divans lining either side. The general effect is of chastity and delicate restraint executed by a master hand.

Six different departments are devoted to the colored pictures, ranging from chandeliers to head-dresses; and, upstairs, pretty representatives of various provinces are seen to be pursuing their several avocations in their native costumes. The toys are especially interesting, designed by some one who understands the thoughts of children and considers them as well as commercial interests.

Downstairs women lingered over the mannequin pictures of the ever-revered great couturiers; but it was encouraging to notice in the assembled women, drawn rather from the artistic public, many pretty costumes probably made at home, which manifested some originality. Anyway they expressed individuality, and the prevalent rage for gray was not so aggressively evident. A pleated satin accordion cape (black of course) had a wide border of net which lightened the effect and brought it up to date. There seems no end to the novelties in triot dresses. There is to be had a skirt and jacket of woven wool, so tightly woven as to resemble cloth. On the skirt are narrow bands of woven silk, and the revers of the neat jacket are in silk also. Made in white this would be a delightful costume for the seaside. For traveling these frocks of silk triot are invaluable, they do not crease, and are always smart. A pretty one has just been made for some one who anticipates moving about a good deal this year.

It is in mouse-gray silk with a tiny white stripe, and in a plain straight garment, with just a broad wash tied rather low; to wear with this is a gaudy cloth cape to match the special mouse-gray, and the shape is an old fashion revived of several folds of stuff to simulate many capes. This



Gayly painted garden furniture

## Artistic Garden Furniture

There is quite a choice of porch and garden furniture that is both practical and picturesque. And nothing, it is suggested, makes the immediate outdoors of one's home more inviting. Many a chance moment becomes a longer recreative one, if one is tempted to linger.

For the porch, maple, hickory and wicker chairs are as popular as ever. The style of architecture of the house, however, should influence the choice of furniture. Thus a rustic shingled home is cozy and appropriate with porch furnishings of comfortable hickory such as a settee, rocker and armchair, while a colonial house is attractive with maple furniture made restful with wicker seats and backs. Trellis-back furniture—more especially artistic in the garden—may also harmonize with a colonial home of red brick or white clapboards.

The broad porches of homes of many types of architecture are delightful if made into the outdoor living room that the complete array of wicker furniture makes possible. Among the pieces that one can select are chairs of many designs and sizes, tables, ferneries, chaises longues, day beds, settees, porch swings and lamps—enjoyable for outdoor reading on a warm evening. A picturesque design for the wicker table is the hour-glass shape, similar to the hour-glass chair said to be of East Indian origin. The tiffin table, also hailing from the Orient, is very convenient as the wicker top and shelf below are removable to use as trays. These are often painted gayly in the many pretty effects in style now. A black enameled tray, for example, is relieved with colorful oranges, yellow butterflies or a garland of cheerful roses, for decoration.

Things gayly painted having such a vogue has indeed dressed up porch and garden furniture. A color scheme to suit the exterior of the home or match a set of awnings is extremely good for furniture.

Fiber furniture, whether made of grass, rattan or reed, is frequently stained or painted gray, brown, "frosted" or shades of green. Quite new this season are the polychrome styles of painting that give combinations of colors such as blue with hints of gold. Lavender wicker, upholstered with cretonne of crimson and yellow, was designed for one ultra-smart porch. Many decorations reveal the wide prevailing oriental note.

With wooden furniture it is gratifying to know that painting also is gratifying. Among the popular color effects for outdoor furniture are two colors, such as green and white, black and white, buff and blue, and orange and black. White furniture is both good looking and shows soil less if the backs of the chairs and tops of the tables are painted green. Floral decorations done in very simple conventional patterns also add charm. Hollyhocks or daisies are effective decorations.

No porch is completely furnished without a rug and some cushions. The most favored floor covering is probably the one of woven fiber. The braided rush rug is of this type. A smart pat-

tern is composed of squares or diagonals of black and natural-toned fiber. Green is always restful to behold, and stenciled designs in color help carry out any desired color scheme. Oval-shaped rugs are attractive too. For cushions, whether they are to lie upon, or tucked into the crannies, cretonne is first choice for pretty decorative effect. For durability khaki, denim, burlap and awning striped materials lead.

In the garden itself, canopies of khaki or awning cloth are very enjoyable to provide shade and make a spot—otherwise useless—a pleasant retreat. The most complete couch hammocks have standards to set them any alluring place in the garden and they are also comfortably canopied. Very attractive ones, too, are those upholstered in "fadeless" dowry cretonnes.

With the fad for gay color, there is a temptation to decorate trellis furniture also, but if kept a cool white, to contrast a velvety green lawn, what can be more delightful?

The one point to bear in mind with garden furniture is that it is more architectural than porch furniture and should harmonize with the house and grounds in a larger, more dignified style.

## The Kitchen Breakfast

Eating in the kitchen began with the passing of the maid of all work, who, providing she arrived early enough in the morning, brought your food in to you at the properly set dining-room table.

But now that she fails to appear at all, and breakfast means hustling for the "lady of the house," the kitchen begins to look like a very handy place to set the morning meal. But remember it is not done on one corner of the kitchen table, oh dear, no! And remember, too, that kitchens are much nicer places than they used to be, for in the modern kitchen white enamel reigns supreme.

The kitchen breakfast should have a table just for itself, a pretty white or colored enamel affair with several painted chairs to match. It should be as carefully set as the dining table, with pretty runners or mats, and the best china. It can be set the night before when the dinner dishes are washed, or a tray with the necessary dishes and china can stand ready to be laid in a moment's notice. The sunniest, most cheerful corner of the room should be chosen for the breakfast nook, and to make it even more of dining room or less a kitchen a screen can be put around the table. Then with the electric toaster at your elbow, a bowl of fresh flowers in the middle, and your pretty kitchen curtains framing your window, what more could the most supercilious ask?

Of course there are other ways of eating in the kitchen, in a small alcove built for a matter of not many dollars just for the purpose, two tall stools and a table between being the usual plan, for such an affair. But this takes space and must be permanent, so is not always feasible. But you can use one of those old-fashioned tilt-top "trotting board" tables or settles to advantage, keeping the table tilted

against the wall during the day and using it as a seat, and then at breakfast time bringing out a long laundry bench painted to match which you slip under the kitchen table during work hours.

Or you can do as one young couple have done, turn somewhat useless pantry space into a breakfast room, keeping the shelves and closets intact, but introducing the benches and drop table. In a very tiny kitchen, a handy young husband erected a drop leaf shelf to the broad window sill. It gives enough room for two, and covered with a pretty runner is just the coziest kind of a place for what should be a very cozy kind of meal. Besides it can be used for ever so many things during the day, and unlike an extra table can be let down out of the way when not needed.

## For the Girl Clever With Her Pencil

For the girl who is clever with her pencil, and to whom hard work is a pleasure, there should be a big opening for illustrative work. Two things, however, are essential, her drawing must be really first class, and she must be prepared to work regularly and persistently. She should always remember that one can never finish learning, and, no matter how good a piece of work may be, the next can be better. The writer was working with an advertising firm for several years, and came into touch with many young girls who brought samples of their work, hoping to sell them or to receive orders. It was astonishing to see how few there were who brought good salable work, and the advice in most cases was the same: "Go back and study for a year or two before attempting to bring your work into the market."

The period of training, of course, depends upon the ability of the student, and the training is not just so many hours a day spent in a studio, for observation and general knowledge should become part of her work. If she were suddenly asked to draw an omnibus, would she know just where to place the wheels, and would she know how many spokes to put in each wheel?

The artist, having arrived at the point where her work is accurate enough for reproduction should have decided where her particular style of work is most likely to be in demand. There are so many different channels, for instance: Illustration, magazine covers, black and white advertisements, posters, show-cards, music covers, and so on.

The next point for consideration is where to place her work. For magazine covers or illustrations, a list of publishers can be made from a directory, and by the same means, a list of advertising agents, manufacturers, or music publishers can be made. It is particularly important

that the artist should never call upon an editor or manufacturer without samples of her work.

For book illustrations she would find it useful to prepare a set of pictures illustrating a well-known story. If her particular line is illustrating children's books, and especially if she can write the text in prose or verse, an effective plan would be to prepare an original book. In the case of magazine covers it is useful to watch the magazines on the book stalls, and become acquainted with the particular style of each publication.

When submitting poster designs it is not necessary to make a finished piece of work, a neat "rough sketch" showing the color scheme is all that is required. In posters and show-cards the lettering is of great importance, and if no lettering is shown on the "rough" plenty of space should be left for it. In color work, such as posters, show-cards, magazine or music covers, it is important to remember that the fewer colors used the less expensive will be the reproduction, and the artist should aim at simple, though striking and effective color schemes.

## Easily Made Lingerie Clasps

A number of girls are making for envelope gifts this year little lingerie clasps. They are made of tiny strips of narrow val insertion with a little frill of lace about the size of a nickel sewed to one end, and the tiniest of snaps sewed to each end so they will snap around the straps of the lingerie and hold them all together in place. On this little gathered circle of the lace is embroidered a little old-fashioned nosegay in colored french knots. A little three-cornered sachet made of white linen, embroidered to match, with a gilt safety pin sewed to the back with which to pin it to the chemise or camisole often goes with these clasps.

## Shortcakes

**Orange Shortcake**—One cupful of sour cream, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, 4 oranges, and 1 teaspoonful of soda. Dissolve the salt and soda in a tablespoonful of warm water, add to the cream, and stir into this enough flour to make a rather stiff dough. Divide in two parts, butter both sides and put them together and bake in a moderate oven. When done, put between the layers sliced and sweetened oranges, and cover the whole with whipped cream.

**Individual Shortcake**—Stir 1 cupful of flour and 1 rounding teaspoonful of baking powder three times. Place 1 tablespoonful of butter in a cup and put it on the stove to melt. Break 1 egg in the cup and without stirring add enough milk to nearly fill the cup; add this to the flour mixture and stir until well mixed; bake in gem or cup-cake tins; when cold, cut and put between them mashed and sweetened berries of any kind preferred; place some berries on top of each little cake, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and top each with a spoonful of whipped cream.

**Fruit Shortcake**—Make a rather plain layer-cake dough and bake in two layers. While hot, put between them any berries which are in season, crushed and well seasoned; cover the top with whipped cream and in this cream embed sliced peaches; serve at once.

**Puff Paste Shortcakes**—Make paste with a pound of butter, a pound of flour, and cold water sufficient to make a stiff dough. Chill and roll out, fold up and roll out again for seven times, chilling between each rolling; finally roll out an eighth of an inch thick and cut in strips two and one-half inches wide and four inches long; butter, spread one half with crushed and sweetened fruit, put the other place on top, brush with the white of an egg, sprinkle with chopped almonds, bake brown, and decorate when cold with whipped cream and whole berries.

**Cracker Shortcake**—Open a can of peaches, apricots, or any other fruit, pour off the syrup and let it heat with more sugar to make a rich sauce; butter the crackers, place the fruit on them, and sprinkle with sugar; then lay another buttered cracker on top; put in the oven long enough to heat through and serve with the hot fruit sauce.

## Melon Recipes

**Watermelon Flip**—Cut the melon in rounds with a tablespoon, free it from seeds, then set to chill. Make a rich sirup of peach and flavor it with ginger. When cooked cool the sirup. When ready to serve lay a small block of peach ice cream under each slice of melon and pour over the fruit sirup. Serve very cold.

**Cantaloupe Ice Cream**—Make a rich boiled custard in the usual way and set to cool. When the custard is cold have ready 1 large cup of whipped cream and the pulp of 2 cantaloupes chopped fine, add to the custard and freeze in the usual way. Serve in the melon shells.

**Deviled Cantaloupe**—Chop the pulp of 2 cantaloupes fine, add ¼ cup of crumbs, a large grated onion, pepper, salt, a little sugar, 1 saltspoon of curry powder, and 1 finely minced red pepper. Fill buttered ramekins with the mixture, dot generously with butter on top, and bake.

**Watermelon Kiss Salad**—Cut the pulp of the melon in good sized cubes. Have ready a cup of cool spiced sirup and a small cup of stale macaroni or crumbs mixed with ¼ cup of finely chopped nuts. Dip the chilled melon cubes into the sirup then into the crumbs. Heap in chilled sherbet glasses and cover with mayonnaise, without mustard, that has been lightened with well-seasoned whipped cream.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## ONE SECRET OF BIG BUSINESS IN BRITAIN

Industrial Leaders Devote More and More Time to Securing Greater Harmony and Friendlier Relations With Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The important problem of securing harmony and friendly cooperation between leaders of industry and workers has recently received much attention in Great Britain. One of the chief factors in this question is undoubtedly that of the attitude of each party toward the other.

The secretary of the English Laborers' Federation indicated the cause of the matter in a paper which he read at the fourth annual congress of the federation held at Buxton. He pointed out that every possible care was lavished on machinery, which could be trusted to do a given thing at a given time, and yet the human machine was not treated with anything like the same amount of attention and methodical interest. He showed how the great advances which had taken place in this direction during the war had not been followed up sufficiently to withstand the strain of bad trade, with results which are seen on every hand at the present time.

But it is not true that nothing is being done to sweeten industrial relationships. Up and down the country great business firms are showing a splendid regard for the welfare of their employees in every possible way. The general lines of this work are familiar to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, but two particular instances may be cited, not only because definite examples are of more interest, but also, in these cases, because of their novelty.

## Twofold Object of Scheme

In the first instance the scene of the experiment is in the great wool city of Leeds, and the object of the scheme is twofold: It is an endeavor to bring masters, foremen, and workpeople together in friendly discussions and debates; and it aims at giving the workers some enlightenment and cultured interest in life. The plan, which has been formulated by W. B. Dow, manager of one of the largest factories of the city, has been described as "an industrial drama scheme." It is commended by Sir Michael Sadler, the vice-chancellor of Leeds University, and has the warm support of many prominent citizens. The main idea is that "in the future workpeople should have their own amateur dramatic societies and produce plays which would be the means of raising funds of money for the university and other Leeds public bodies, which are doing so much for the workers."

Lectures on Shakespearean plays are to be given, and arrangements made by which the employers of labor shall provide facilities for their employees to see good plays, as also for social meetings and discussions of the plays seen, in which the staff of one works will meet not their own managers, whose presence would impose restraint, but the managers of other works, and so forth. A beginning has already been made, and a little pamphlet giving some account of the movement speaks of visits paid by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and others, and of lectures on the plays, illustrated by scenes enacted by workpeople. Culture, refinement and elevated tastes are thus being encouraged, and at the same time a humane and kindly spirit is being fostered between the two partners responsible for a great industry.

## An Industrial Journal

The second instance is provided by a large manufacturing firm engaged in the production of some widely advertised household requisites. This firm has built up a great business, and efficiency and prosperity are its keywords. It issues a monthly journal, the Gipsyville Journal, in the pages of which much light is shed on the excellent relations which exist in its works.

The editorial deals with the beneficent work of John Ruskin in instilling humane ideas into the commercial system. "He it was," says the editor, "who laid it down as a duty of the purchaser of a commodity to inquire into the conditions of manufacture of that commodity. He emphasized the duty of purchasing only those goods which have been produced at no cost to the well-being of those engaged in their production." It is hinted in this article that John Ruskin's ideas were the origin of the welfare system carried on by this firm.

## The Human Material

In an article on the vacating by the firm of an obsolete factory and the transfer of its activities to the headquarters of the concern, quite a rich vein of sentiment and fond memory is to be found. The names of the various productions first made at the abandoned factory are repeated caressingly, and it is evident that the maxim, "business is business," is not the sum total of the philosophy of the organizers of this concern. Though the removal meant a transfer to a model set of premises organized on a most up-to-date plan, yet there is a note of deep regret in saying farewell to a place redolent of memories of other days, when the business was in its infancy. Other contributions to the journal deal with the various sports and games played by the workers, and there is a full page devoted to an announcement by "Our Chief," in which the head of the firm comes into contact with the readers of the periodical.

The following sentences from one

of the pages of the journal will convey the atmosphere of the business, and show the kind of relationship which many leaders of industry are aiming at as a remedy for unrest. "As were the walls of Sparta, so is Gipsyville—composed of human bricks, cemented into a loyal whole by bonds of good-fellowship and comradeship. As, daily, we of Gipsyville, contribute our labors toward the progression of the products which we believe make for the wealth of mankind, our thoughts go out to men in other lands—in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and all quarters of the globe: men who are the 'outposts of Gipsyville.' If any spur were useful to each to give his or her best, these emissaries of Gipsyville, holding our far-flung battle line provide it!"

## MORGAN COMPANY TO BUY BRITISH NOTES

NEW YORK, New York.—J. P. Morgan & Co. announces that during the next two weeks, it is prepared to purchase for the account of the British Government, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 5-year 5% per cent secured notes, due November 1, 1921, at 100 and accrued interest. Notes should be presented at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York, prior to July 20, 1921.

This indicates that the British Government has in this country at the present time sufficient funds to acquire this entire 1921 maturity. The original amount of the 1921 notes was \$150,000,000, but it is understood that some of them already have been purchased in the open market for the purpose of retirement. The retirement of these notes will effect a substantial relief in the sterling market.

## CHINESE BANKS TO OPEN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—Branches of two banks with headquarters in Hong Kong are to be opened in New York City within the next few weeks. They are the Bank of Canton, Ltd., with a capital of \$6,000,000, and the Merchants Bank with a capital of \$2,500,000, and are both owned and operated by Chinese. According to the China Trade Bureau, this is the first time in the financial history of China that branch offices have been established abroad.

The opening of these branches is one more step in the establishment of better trade relations between the two republics for which far-sighted business men in both countries are working, and these banks begin business here at the opportune time to help stimulate the trade now on the increase between the United States and China.

## EARNINGS OF DOMINION STEEL

MONTREAL, Ontario.—The annual statement of the Dominion Steel Corporation for the fiscal year, which ended March 31, last, issued now that the company forms a part of the British Empire Steel Corporation, shows earnings equivalent to close to 10 per cent on the \$37,100,000 paid up on capital stock. The statement compares:

	1920	1921
Operating income	7,212,750	8,532,529
Net earnings	3,678,311	2,281,612
Surplus	1,432,311	261,994
Pre surplus	8,211,238	7,969,261
Total surplus	9,643,547	8,231,255
Reserves	10,000,000	—
Current assets	20,704,403	22,663,566
Current liabilities	9,103,829	8,890,428
Net working capital	10,448,012	12,452,730
Total assets	104,653,231	102,645,204

## BRAZILIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—An international trade arbitration agreement was signed last Monday by the North American Chamber of Commerce and the Brazilian Federation of Commerce, which is considered here of the greatest importance to better trade relationship between the United States and Brazil.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices made fractional advances yesterday, July closing at 1.17½, September 1.17, and December at 1.18½. Corn also advanced slightly, with July at 59½, September 59½, and December 59½. Hog prices were 25 points higher, \$9.75 being paid. Provisions were weak. July rye 1.14½, September 1.10, July 10.72, September 10.70, July 10.72, September 10.70, July 10.72, September 10.70.

## EARNINGS OF BRAZILIAN LIGHT

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Brazilian Traction Light & Power Company reports for the year ended December 31: Gross earnings from operations in Brazil of 130,965,832 milreis, compared with 113,073,982 in 1919. The net earnings totaled 69,990,657 milreis, compared with 68,423,485 in the preceding year and the net revenue, after expenses, etc., was 5,995,173, compared with 7,873,969.

## PORTO RICO TELEPHONE REPORT

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The Porto Rico Telephone Company reports for the year 1920 gross earnings from all sources of \$438,109, against \$344,321 in 1919. The net income applicable to dividends amounted to \$85,844, against \$83,313 in 1919.

## NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS

ALBANY, New York.—During June, 1350 stock companies were chartered here, with a total capital of \$56,740,000, compared with 1451 in May, having a capitalization of \$64,435,000, and 1140, capitalized at \$52,538,000 in June, 1920.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday, July 11.80, October 12.50, December 12.97, January 12.06, March 13.36, spot quiet, middling 12.06.

## INDUSTRIALS' WAR PROFITS AS CAPITAL

Working Fund of 140 Companies Has Increased \$2,517,511,952 From 1914 to End of 1920 According to Compilations

NEW YORK, New York.—The combined working capital of 140 industrial companies on December 31, 1920, was \$4,479,563,927, an increase of \$2,517,511,952 over December 31, 1914, of which \$1,397,151,058 was in cash and investment securities, according to the annual compilation by Dow, Jones & Co. This shows how some industrial war profits have been turned into working capital.

Inventories December 31, 1920, were \$2,584,309,169, an increase over December 31, 1914, of \$2,350,247,994. The expansion in working capital exceeded the expansion in inventories by \$167,283,958.

Inventories at the close of 1920 were materially larger than in 1914, due to the extraordinary increase in prices of raw material and expansion in gross revenues. Again, 1914 was a year of depression, whereas the first three-quarters of 1920 showed great business activity. During the year 1920 inventories increased \$475,619,358. Since December 31 last there has been a sharp contraction in inventories, and it is probable the year 1921 will show a big decrease compared with 1920.

United States Steel shows a contraction of \$74,290,329 in bonded debt. United Fruit is second, with \$19,538,265. Lackawanna Steel shows third, with a reduction of \$19,413,812.

On the other hand General Motors shows an increase of \$264,141,206. American Telephone & Telegraph \$254,062,500. Armour & Co. \$219,023,694 and Bethlehem Steel \$155,425,912. These increases were necessitated by a greatly enlarged business.

## Stock Price No Index

A review of the 140 industrial companies shows that actual value of their respective securities cannot be measured by present stock market prices. Many corporations, in fact, show an increase in working capital in the six-year period in excess of the present market value of their respective common stocks.

Lackawanna Steel, in six years, retired \$20,000,000 of bonds and added \$6,200,000 to its working capital, a total of \$26,200,000, equal to about 75 a share on its common stock. The contention of many has been that industrialists during the war put most of their surplus into betterments, extensions and acquisitions, thereby adding to overhead. This is true with certain companies but not with the majority.

The increase in working capital since December 31, 1914, and the change in capital liabilities in the same period, as shown in the Dow, Jones & Co. chart, will give one an idea of the corporations that retained, in working capital or retirement of capital liabilities, the greater part of their respective earnings in the war period.

It is unnecessary to repeat that the present low prices of many securities rich in current assets are due entirely to poor earnings. Many industrial companies, in fact, are showing monthly deficits. This is the case with the steel companies, which are usually hit hard in trade depressions. The equipment companies have also been making poor showings. These two groups, however, made great gains in working capital in the last six years. Most of them show gains far in excess of the market valuation of their respective common stocks.

If the business of the country is in for a protracted period of idleness, then industrial stocks may be high enough, but if a revival starts in within the next six months, a sharp rise in the shares of many industrialists will be in order.

## Lower Operating Costs

Industrial corporations, as a result of greatly enlarged current assets, new construction, improvements, etc., which have contributed toward lower operating costs, have a greater earning power today, based upon increased production, than at any time in history. But the great increase in the cost of labor has more than offset the decrease in operating costs from the factors mentioned above. However, labor-saving devices, increase in working capital and enlarged production will go a long way toward enabling industrial corporations to maintain the inevitable higher wage rate compared

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## REVIEW OF WOOL MARKETS IN WORLD

Auctions Show That Raw Product Continues to Go Into Consumption in Fair Volume With Prices Holding Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Apparently, the increased offerings of wool in the Australian sales during July has not diminished the demand from the European consumers, who have been buying steadily in Australia and New Zealand. Throughout the world the financial situation is disturbed and one is only able to guess the way out, but in spite of that fact wool is going into consumption in fair volume both here and abroad.

Last week-end there was held a three days sale in Brisbane, Australia, at which there were offered some 37,000 bales, of which 85 per cent was sold. France found these wools especially for her liking and bought freely. The wools were chiefly of 64s grade and are described as well-grown and sound but rather seedy and inclined to be coarse in fiber. The market was firm throughout the series, with Japan still showing her preference for the best wools, with her low labor and transportation costs to help her. In fact, when the Japanese buyers really want some of the finest wools in the Australian sales, which they use extensively to mix with silk goods, they allow none of the occidental buyers to secure anything. Frequently, it is said that on choice parcels of 80s wool they have not only out-bid the rest of the room but have run the prices up against one another from 8 to 10d. a pound. Thus, recently, as high as 33½d. was paid by the Japanese for 80s, and up went the wools for 80s, and up went the wools for 80s, and up went the wools for 80s.

French loans were firmer on improved advice from Paris. Dollar descriptions were hard, in sympathy with New York exchanges. Uncertainty as to the dividend payments led to hesitation in home rails. There was no feature to the shares of Argentine roads, and dealings were small. Rubbers were steadier because of a recommendation by the growers that the output of the staple be cut down 50 per cent. Adjustments made the industrial section irregular. Hudson's Bay 6½. Alterations in Kaffirs were confined to fractions and were mixed. There was a disposition to pause in the making of commitments in the general market, but the undertone was steady.

Consols for money 47½. Grand Trunk 4½. De Beers 10½. Rand Mines 2½. Bar silver 36½d. per ounce, money 4½ per cent; discount rates, short bills 5 per cent, three months bills 5½ per cent.

## UPWARD TURN IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—The stock market yesterday showed a surprising reversal of fortune. On extensive dealings, including heavy short covering, many popular issues rose 2 to 8 points. Oils, steels, equipments, motors, and rails mounted still higher in the final hour, profit-taking making no perceptible impression. Call money was easier at 5½. Sales totaled \$36,600 shares.

The close was buoyant; American International 36½, up 2½; American Locomotive 82½, up 2½; American Sugar 72½, up 2½; American Woolen 72½, up 3½; Baldwin Locomotive 76½, up 6½; Bethlehem Steel 50½, up 5½; Canadian Pacific 112½, up 4½; Corn Products 68, up 4; Crucible Steel 59, up 4½; Great Northern Preferred 69½, up 4½; Republic Iron & Steel 50½, up 5; Studebaker 79½, up 3½.

DISCOUNT RATES REDUCED  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The National Bank of Denmark has reduced its rate of discount ½ of 1 per cent to 6 per cent. The 6½ per cent rate has been in effect since May 5 last.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—A reduction of ¼ of 1 per cent to 6 per cent has been made by the Bank of Sweden in its rate of discount. The 6½ per cent rate had been in effect since May 4 last.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Bank of Norway has reduced its rate of discount from 7 per cent to 6½.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.70½	\$3.72½	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0725	.0725	1180
France (Belgian)	.0725	.0725	1180
France (Swiss)	.1674	.1682	1930
Lire	.0479	.0489	1930
Guilder	.3288	.3275	4020
German mark	.0122	.0124	2280
Canadian dollar	.88	.885	—
Argentine pesos	.2937	.29875	4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0510	.0510	1280
Pastecas	.1200	.1200	1280
Swedish kroner	.2170	.2179	2480
Norwegian kroner	.1410	.1413	2480
Danish kroner	.1668	.1680	2480

## GENERAL FRENCH BANKING CONDITION

Difficulty of One Financial Institution With Foreign Branches Is Not Expected to Seriously Affect Others

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—While the banks are bound to feel the effects of the difficulties of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, it is not expected that the position of the French financial institutions in general will be seriously affected. It is understood that the Chinese Finance Minister in Peking will contribute help in that country and from Japan comes word that the clients of the branch there will be paid in full.

Speculation in the exchange fluctuations by branch banks is a subject of much criticism and it is urged that the French Chamber devote attention to the situation and take whatever steps are necessary for more protective banking laws.

A glance at the quotations shows, however, that in fact banks in general are feeling the effects of the industrial crisis which is not yet over. The Banque de France, which had picked up, now loses a little ground. The Banque de l'Indo-Chine is down. Most of the credit establishments are showing up badly on the Bourse—especially the Crédit Lyonnais and Le Comptoir d'Escompte. La Société Générale, La Banque Nationale de Crédit, and the Crédit Commercial de France resist best.

What are called in France the banques d'affaires support still worse the economic conditions of under-consumption and decline in the prices of commodities. Thus the Union Parisienne actually declines in the market and the Banque des Pays-Bas shows some depreciation.

There are indeed those who believe that before things improve they must necessarily grow worse. The fall in prices is not yet sufficiently pronounced. It is certain in the opinion of business men that there must still be a heavy fall this year, a fall which is bound to have serious repercussions. The process of returning to more normal conditions must be long and it is held that there will be a considerable slump. It is, of course, obvious that sooner or later there must be a tremendous break in prices and it is this uncertainty which accounts for a great deal of caution now being shown. The downward tendency has two sides. While it is satisfactory from the viewpoint of the public, it has disadvantages and dangers from the viewpoint of business men.

CANADIAN BANK IN FAR NORTH  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Following the announcement of the establishment of a branch at Ft. Smith, the Union Bank of Canada has issued an official circular stating that it has completed arrangements to open a branch at Ft. Norman, in the arctic region. This will be the furthest north post of the Canadian banking system.

## Guaranty Trust Company of New York

NEW YORK LONDON PARIS BRUSSELS  
LIVERPOOL HAVRE CONSTANTINOPLE

Condensed Statement, June 30, 1921

RESOURCES	
Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and Due from Banks and Bankers	\$146,009,560.77
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates	33,448,188.06
Public Securities	70,076,739.62
Other Securities	37,143,113.05
Loans and Bills Purchased	382,537,732.63
Real Estate Bonds and Mortgages	2,680,210.00
Foreign Exchange	1,445,608.64
Credits Granted on Acceptances	34,595,477.70
Real Estate	8,658,083.41
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	12,311,622.72
	<b>\$729,006,336.60</b>
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$ 25,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	5,545,372.84
	<b>\$ 55,545,372.84</b>
Accrued Interest Payable and Reserves for Taxes and Expenses, and Other Liabilities and Reserves	26,369,365.68
Notes, Bills, and Acceptances Rediscouted with Federal Reserve Bank	38,145,555.51
Notes Secured by Liberty Bonds Rediscouted with Federal Reserve Bank	8,165,800.00
Acceptances—New York Office	26,744,565.20
Foreign Offices	7,850,912.50
Outstanding Treasurer's Checks	30,774,735.04
Outstanding Dividend Checks	949,355.50
Deposits	534,460,674.33
	<b>\$729,006,336.60</b>
Undivided Profits June 30, 1920	\$5,260,509.24
Undivided Profits June 30, 1919	4,478,876.83
Undivided Profits June 30, 1918	1,815,361.51



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LIGHT BLUE TEAM  
DEFEATS OXFORD

Cambridge University Wins the  
Eighty-Third Annual Inter-  
Varsity Cricket Match by an  
Innings and 24 Runs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England, (Wednesday)—On the iron hard wicket at Lords ground here today, Cambridge University brought the eighty-third annual inter-varsity cricket match against the Oxford University to a close by winning handsomely by an innings and 24 runs.

The Light Blues' first innings total of 415 for eight wickets constitutes their record aggregate for an inter-varsity game, the previous best thing being 392 made in the year 1900. The Canbans won the toss and toward a large total mentioned in the first innings Hubert Ashton contributed 113. The Oxford spell at the wickets was of short duration and they realized only 162, the top scorer being R. L. Holdsworth, with 45. Following on, Oxford did rather better, but the varied Cambridge bowling and the keen fielding permitted scoring of no more than 229.

ROBERTSON WINS  
SCOTTISH TITLE

Braid Hills Professional Takes  
the 1921 Golf Championship  
on the Glenageary Course

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Peter Robertson, of Braid Hills, Edinburgh, won the Scottish professional golf championship, played at Glenageary. While the field of entrants was a thoroughly representative one of the professionals at present engaged in Scotland, the standard of play generally was far from high. The competitors included Andrew Kirkaldy, St. Andrews, who tied for the open championship in 1879, 1889, and 1891 and lost in the replay on each occasion, and Bernard Sayers, North Berwick, T. R. Fennie, Turnberry—he has won the honor four times, and was the holder—Gordon Lockhart, the former amateur and now the Glenageary professional, and Peter Robertson, who has nearly won the title on several occasions. Local knowledge was expected to help Lockhart, but Robertson came from an inland, hilly, and consequently a windy, course also, and there were many who thought that Fennie could keep steady the prize this time would be his. And so it was. True, he did not start over well with an 80, and an 81 to finish was not good, but in between he had a 75 and a 74. An aggregate of 312 was sufficient to enable him to win by 3 strokes from Lockhart and 6 from Fennie, who was third. The 75 of Robertson in his second round was the best card returned during the championship.

At the end of the first day's play in a trying wind it looked highly probable that out of over 50 competitors the issue would eventually lie between Lockhart and Robertson. The former then led by a stroke from the latter. Joseph Anderson, Perth, who has played cricket for Scotland on many occasions, and A. W. Butchart, Barmore, were 4 behind the leader, with Fennie a stroke worse. Laurence Auchterlonie, a St. Andrews player who has had experience of golf in the United States, was 3 strokes behind Fennie.

G. E. Smith, of Lisselmouth, a dashing young player, returned an excellent card of 77 in the first round. His game was well-nigh perfect with the wooden and iron clubs, but times without number he required three putts, and many short ones were missed. Lockhart beat Smith's score by 1 stroke. The only other card under 80 in the first round was that of Auchterlonie.

When the second day's play started, the championship was looked upon as a duel between Lockhart and Robertson, both powerful hitters. Robertson soon forgot the four putts and the six he started with in his third round, for he was out in 38 and back in the same figure, a capital return considering the conditions. But his rival, Lockhart, seemed to be going for a great score. He played superb golf, and reached the turn in a remarkable 25, this being five strokes under bogey. Everything was going right with him. Not until the tenth hole did he make a mistake. After a long drive he topped his brassie stroke and needed a five. Following that faulty approach led to the loss of a stroke or two, but for 15 holes he was one under four. Going to the sixteenth hole, which is well guarded by bunkers, he was in the rough of the tee. He played a strong iron stroke, but it was trapped in heavy grass on the steep face of a bank above one of the bunkers. Gripping the club under a few inches of its head, he tried to dig the ball out, but it was only at the fifth attempt that he managed to get the ball on to the green. His eighth stroke was very short, but he holed a putt of about six yards for a 10. Thus, instead of a 73 or a 74, Lockhart's aggregate for the round was 80, and instead of being well ahead of Robertson with one round to play, he was three strokes behind the leader. The next man was Fennie, seven strokes worse than the Edinburgh representative, and he thus seemed well out of it. Neither Robertson nor Lockhart played well in the final round, mistakes being numerous in the case of both. Robertson took 43 to do the first nine holes, and Lockhart 45, and although the latter came

home in 38 to Robertson's 39, that availed him nothing. He had failed to win the championship title at his first essay, but it is safe to say that the honor will sooner or later be his.

In the case of Robertson the championship title was long overdue, and the honor that has come his way has been well and hard earned. He plays all the strokes in golf well, and besides being a long hitter, he is a player of style.

C. Y. SMITH WINS  
MATCH EASILY

Defeats Sidney Appel in Only  
Fourth Round Game Played  
in Southern Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ATLANTA, Georgia.—Rain interfered with yesterday afternoon's matches of the Southern Lawn Tennis Association championship matches being held on the clay courts of the Atlanta Athletic Club.

Only one match was completed in the fourth round of the men's singles championship, C. Y. Smith of Atlanta, the present holder of the singles cup, having little difficulty in winning over Sidney Appel of Louisville, 6-3, 6-2. Smith appeared to be at the top of his game and it is most likely that he will win his way into the finals.

D. S. Waters of Mulberry, Florida, the best player in the other frame, bested J. D. Hunt Jr. of Atlanta, 6-3. In the first set of their match before the rain halted further play, Waters is rounding rapidly into his former skill and is now considered to have an equal chance against Smith should these two meet in the finals. Waters is a former champion and several years ago had the highest national ranking of any player in the south.

The second round in the men's doubles was completed in the morning with all the favorites winning their matches.

The first round in ladies' singles was also completed in the morning. Miss Ethelyn Legendre of New Orleans, the winner in last year's tournament, seems to be in a fine position to repeat her victory this year, as after a glance at the others playing in the tournament she stands in a class by herself.

SOUTHERN LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP  
MEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round

C. Y. Smith of Atlanta defeated Sidney Appel of Louisville, 6-3, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

B. M. Owen and C. Y. Smith of Atlanta defeated E. H. Pfeiffer and J. H. Pfeiffer of Louisville, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0.

E. J. Williamson and Nathaniel Thornton of Atlanta defeated J. Turner and Sidney Appel of Louisville, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

T. M. Carruthers Jr. and A. M. Johnson of Chattanooga defeated J. A. Means and F. J. Balling of Nashville, 6-5, 6-0, 6-0.

J. N. Hunt and E. C. Gurnea Jr. defeated N. V. Dickey and G. R. Ewald of Knoxville, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0.

Douglas Wain and J. H. Bruns of New Orleans defeated G. C. Meyers and Edward Clark of Atlanta, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

E. V. Carter Jr. and J. K. Orr Jr. of Atlanta defeated Arthur Watters and W. W. Gordon Jr. of New Orleans, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

R. S. Cowan and Arthur Ware of Knoxville defeated M. R. Hirschburg and C. S. Ross of Jacksonville, 6-0, 6-2, 6-0.

LADIES' SINGLES—First Round

Miss Kate Kinslet of New Orleans drew a bye.

Miss Anne Fraser of Atlanta drew a bye.

Miss Anna Harwick of Jacksonville defeated Miss Louise Harwell of Atlanta, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Ethelyn Legendre of New Orleans defeated Miss Alice Smith of Atlanta, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Elizabeth Kilpatrick of Atlanta drew a bye.

Miss Frank Davis of Atlanta defeated Miss Ethelyn Sacks of New Orleans, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Susie Hallman of Atlanta defeated Miss Gertrude Wald of Chattanooga, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Mary Frier of Jacksonville defeated Miss Frances Simpson of Atlanta, 6-2, 6-0.

AUSTRALIANS VISIT  
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—After defeating the Middlesex County cricket team, recently, the Australian cricketers, touring England for test-match purposes, proceeded to the House of Commons and were the guests at dinner, in the strangers' dining room, of J. Stanley Holmes, M.P. The host was in the chair. On the right was the Leader of the House, Austen Chamberlain, and on his left was W. W. Armstrong, the popular Australian captain. Labor was represented at this unique function by Mr. Clynes and other members of the House present were Sir Robert Horne, Col. Leslie Wilson, Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Hogge, Arthur Henderson, Sir Newton Moore and Col. the Hon. F. S. Jackson. The captain of Middlesex, F. T. Mann, and F. G. Robinson, the Gloucestershire captain, were also present. The Premier was to have attended, but was prevented from doing so. Mr. David Lloyd George sent a letter to Mr. Holmes, however, expressing his regret that he was denied the pleasure of thus meeting the Australian visitors.

NEW ZEALAND GOLF RULES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—New Zealand, through the council of its Golf Association, has adopted the new rules of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews in regard to penalties for out of bounds and lost ball, also the decision of the name of the ball to the size and weight of a golf ball. While the council of the New Zealand Association has advised clubs to permit for a time the use of any ball in club competitions, it will allow standard balls only to be used in the next New Zealand championship tournament.

ENGLISH LADY  
GOLFERS WIN

Defeat Teams From Scotland,  
Wales, and Ireland Without a  
Defeat—Scotland Is Second

Country	Won	Lost	P.C.
England	1	0	1.000
Scotland	2	1	.666
Ireland	1	2	.333
Wales	0	3	.000

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TURBERRY, Scotland.—As cabled to The Christian Science Monitor at the time, England gained a splendid victory in the international tournament between teams of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh lady golfers, which was held at Turberry just prior to the British ladies' open golf championship. The competition lasted two days, and England won all her three matches. Great surprise was occasioned, on the second day of play, by the defeat of Miss Cecil Leitch, the British open lady champion for 1920, by Miss Janet Jackson, the Irish champion. Miss Jackson has been showing good form this year and she played a good long, straight game. She was steady on the green and defeated her formidable English rival by 2 and 1.

On the first day, England defeated Scotland and Wales by 3 matches to 1 and 2 matches to 2, respectively. Ireland won against Wales also by 7 matches to 2, and Scotland gained a victory against Ireland by 6 matches to 3. The first game played was that between Miss Cecil Leitch and Mrs. J. B. Watson, the Scottish lady champion. The first hole was won by Mrs. Watson in 4 to 5, and the second was halved in 5. Then Miss Leitch drew level by winning the third in 4 to 5. Miss Leitch continued to play very good golf from this point, and eventually won by 6 and 5. Mrs. Temple Dobell of England played a steady game against Miss Lena Scroggie, whom she beat by 4 and 2. Miss Joyce Wethered, the English native lady champion, was unable to hold her own with Miss Jean McCulloch, who won an interesting contest by 3 and 2.

On the second day Mrs. Watson opened in promising style for Scotland against Miss Molly Marley, who recently won the Welsh ladies' championship after being runner-up last year. The Scottish lady took the first two holes, and though Miss Marley won the third, took the fifth, sixth, seventh and ninth. Play was fairly even after the turn until Mrs. Watson ended the match on the fourteenth green, where she won by 5 and 4. The Scottish team eventually won by 7 matches to 2. It was by this score also that England won against Ireland, Miss Cecil Leitch, as mentioned, meeting with an unexpected reverse. The summary:

ENGLAND SCOTLAND  
Miss C. Leitch (6-5) 1 Mrs. J. B. Watson 0  
Miss J. Wethered 0 (3-2) 1 Miss J. McCulloch 0  
Miss G. Griffiths (7-6) 1 Miss E. Anderson 0  
Mrs. Dobell (4-2) 1 Miss L. Scroggie 0  
Mrs. McNair (2-1) 1 Miss Montgomery 0  
Miss E. Leitch (2 holes) 1 Miss A. McKennie 0  
Mrs. Macdonald (4-1) 1 Miss B. Leaver 0  
Miss Bastin (6-4) 1 Miss C. E. Baynes 0  
Miss Winn (7-5) 1 Miss J. G. Brown 0  
Total 7 Total 2

IRELAND WALES  
Miss Jackson (5-4) 1 Miss Molly Marley 0  
Dr. Alexander (6-5) 1 Mrs. R. Phillips 0  
Mrs. J. Hulton (absent) 0 Mrs. Balfour (w.o.) 0  
Miss O'Hare (7-6) 1 Miss Phelps 0  
Mrs. Barlow (3-1) 1 Miss Lewellyn 0  
Mrs. Lewis Smith 0 Mrs. Hurst (5-3) 1  
Miss M. Fitzgibbon (3 holes) 1 Miss B. Leaver 0  
Miss Arbuthnot (3 holes) 1 Miss O. Thomas 0  
Mrs. Jackson (6-5) 1 Miss Hughes 0  
Total 7 Total 2

ENGLAND WALES  
Miss Cecil Leitch (5-4) 1 Miss Molly Marley 0  
Miss J. Wethered (6-5) 1 Mrs. Phillips 0  
Miss Molly Griffiths (7 holes) 1 Miss Bayliss 0  
Mrs. Dobell (6-4) 1 Mrs. Phelps 0  
Mrs. McNair (4-3) 1 Miss Lewellyn 0  
Miss E. Leitch (4-1) Mrs. Hurst (1 hole) 1  
Mrs. Macdonald (4-1) Miss B. Leaver 0  
Miss Bastin (7-5) 1 Miss O. Thomas 0  
Miss Winn (7-5) 1 Miss A. Hughes 0  
Total 7 Total 2

SCOTLAND WALES  
Mrs. Watson (5-4) 1 Miss M. Marley 0  
Miss J. McCulloch (6-5) 1 Mrs. R. Phillips 0  
Miss E. Anderson (6-5) 1 Miss Bayliss (6-5) 1  
Miss Scroggie (6-4) 1 Mrs. Phelps 0  
Miss Montgomery (4-2) 1 Miss Lewellyn 0  
Miss A. McKennie (4-2) 1 Mrs. Hurst 0  
Mrs. Brown (6-5) 1 Miss B. Leaver 0  
Miss E. Baynes (4-3) 1 Miss Hughes 0  
Miss Brown (4-3) 1 Miss Hughes 0  
Total 7 Total 2

SECOND DAY  
ENGLAND WALES  
Mrs. Watson (5-4) 1 Miss M. Marley 0  
Miss J. McCulloch (6-5) 1 Mrs. R. Phillips 0  
Miss E. Anderson (6-5) 1 Miss Bayliss (6-5) 1  
Miss Scroggie (6-4) 1 Mrs. Phelps 0  
Miss Montgomery (4-2) 1 Miss Lewellyn 0  
Miss A. McKennie (4-2) 1 Mrs. Hurst 0  
Mrs. Brown (6-5) 1 Miss B. Leaver 0  
Miss E. Baynes (4-3) 1 Miss Hughes 0  
Miss Brown (4-3) 1 Miss Hughes 0  
Total 7 Total 2

IRELAND WALES  
Mrs. Watson (5-4) 1 Miss M. Marley 0  
Miss J. McCulloch (6-5) 1 Mrs. R. Phillips 0  
Miss E. Anderson (6-5) 1 Miss Bayliss (6-5) 1  
Miss Scroggie (6-4) 1 Mrs. Phelps 0  
Miss Montgomery (4-2) 1 Miss Lewellyn 0  
Miss A. McKennie (4-2) 1 Mrs. Hurst 0  
Mrs. Brown (6-5) 1 Miss B. Leaver 0  
Miss E. Baynes (4-3) 1 Miss Hughes 0  
Miss Brown (4-3) 1 Miss Hughes 0  
Total 7 Total 2

SCOTLAND WALES  
Mrs. Watson (5-4) 1 Miss M. Marley 0  
Miss J. McCulloch (6-5) 1 Mrs. R. Phillips 0  
Miss E. Anderson (6-5) 1 Miss Bayliss (6-5) 1  
Miss Scroggie (6-4) 1 Mrs. Phelps 0  
Miss Montgomery (4-2) 1 Miss Lewellyn 0  
Miss A. McKennie (4-2) 1 Mrs. Hurst 0  
Mrs. Brown (6-5) 1 Miss B. Leaver 0  
Miss E. Baynes (4-3) 1 Miss Hughes 0  
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Total 7 Total 2

ENGLAND WALES  
Mrs. Watson (5-4) 1 Miss M. Marley 0  
Miss J. McCulloch (6-5) 1 Mrs. R. Phillips 0  
Miss E. Anderson (6-5) 1 Miss Bayliss (6-5) 1  
Miss Scroggie (6-4) 1 Mrs. Phelps 0  
Miss Montgomery (4-2) 1 Miss Lewellyn 0  
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WASHINGTON AND  
RED SOX DIVIDE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	48	28	.629
New York	44	32	.577
Washington	42	34	.553
Detroit	38	38	.500
Boston	39	40	.493
St. Louis	32	44	.421
Chicago	30	52	.366
Philadelphia	29	44	.397

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 2, Washington 1 (first game)  
Washington 1, Boston 0 (second game)  
Chicago 2, Detroit 0

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Chicago  
Philadelphia at Cleveland

CHICAGO SCORES A SHUT OUT

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago defeated Detroit, 2 to 0, yesterday, in a pitchers' battle between George Daus and U. C. Faber. Hits were held to four each. Chicago's two runs were made in the sixth. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 0  
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Daus and Wilcox. Umpires—Hildebrand and Wilson.

DOUBLEHEADER IS DIVIDED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Boston and Washington divided a doubleheader yesterday, Boston winning the first, which went to 12 innings, 2 to 1. Washington won the second, 1 to 0.

The score by innings:

First Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0  
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Batteries—Russell and Ruel; McGrigg and Gharitty. Umpires—



## THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA IN 1474

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

The learned Danish natural scientist, Dr. Sofus Larsen, chief librarian of the University of Copenhagen, known for his wide knowledge and the thoroughness of his research work, has recently, after exhaustive investigations, arrived at the conclusion that a Danish-Portuguese expedition in the years immediately preceding 1474 must have reached the northeast coast of North America, in the vicinity of the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

There were for centuries certain traditions of a Danish expedition to the far north, during the reign of King Christian I, but they were so vague that the question of such an arctic expedition actually having taken place was considered extremely problematic. Then in the year 1909, Dr. Louis Bobé, a well-known Danish specialist in historical research, drew attention to a letter dated March 3, 1551, from Carsten Grip, Burgomaster of Kiel, to King Christian III of Denmark, in which this expedition is mentioned and which not only proves that it actually had taken place, but that it was undertaken at the request of the King of Portugal for the purpose of discovering new lands and islands far north. It is this discovery which gave the impetus to Dr. Sofus Larsen's further valuable research work.

As it may be thought a little strange that the King of Portugal should seek cooperation with the King of distant Denmark, it may be well to point out that there had been previous connections between the courts, and that the royal house of Portugal was intensely interested in explorations to different parts of the globe, the discovery of a northern route to India being one of their aims. Up till 1448 no foreigners appear to have joined in the Portuguese exploring ventures, but that year a Danish nobleman appeared at the court of the Infant Henrique, navigator at Sagres, and was entrusted with the leadership of an expedition to Cape Verde, an undertaking which Asurara has described in his Chronica. This nobleman, Vallarte by name, brought a letter of introduction from King Christian I, and a few years later, July 11, 1461, King Alfonso V. sent a very friendly letter to King Christian.

This letter from the Kiel burgomaster shows that the King of Denmark had asked him to procure some books and maps from abroad, and Carsten Grip enumerates what he has succeeded in obtaining. Among those thus mentioned was a map of Iceland, Greenland and probably other countries, intended to be pasted on cardboard or wood, and of which belonged an informative text. This text Carsten Grip had received from some commission.

The first thought that struck Dr. Larsen was that these maps must have been a copy of Olaf Magnus' great Carta Marina of northern Europe, published in Venice in the year 1539 at the expense of the Patriarch of the city. This famous map had been lost for ages, when Professor Oscar Brenner discovered the only known specimen in a Munich library in the twenties of the last century. There are several points which Carsten Grip's description and the separately published exploration of Olaf have in common, and Dr. A. A. Bjornbo felt convinced that Carsten Grip's map from Paris simply was a copy of Carta Marina. It was inferred that the portions of Carsten Grip's description (in which he distinctly mentions the expedition sent out by King Christian I at the instance of the King of Portugal to discover new islands and lands far north) which did not tally with the Paris map must have been his own additions or inventions.

Dr. Larsen takes an entirely different view. In the first place it appears on the face of it that Carsten Grip had never seen the Paris map when he wrote his letter early in March, 1551, or he would not have described it, several times, as a map consisting of several sections, since it was in one piece. It is also absurd to presume that a Kiel burgomaster at that time would have known so much of those northern parts as to enable him to supplement the explanations of Olaf Magnus, and to be fully conversant with the doings of the two skippers, Prynitz and Poldthorsh, in command of the expedition sent out by King Christian I at the instance of the King of Portugal.

It is of importance to ascertain whether the Paris map of 1551 was an independent work or only a section of Olaf's Carta Magna. Comparing that which is known of the former with that which can be seen of the latter, it will soon become evident that both the publisher of the Paris map and Olaf Magnus have made use of the same source, the portions of Olaf Magnus' famous Carta Marina referring to Iceland and Greenland can consequently not be considered as quite original. That the source has been the same for both appears from statements in both which cannot possibly be accidental—for instance, the one that Iceland is twice as large as Sicily. The text of Olaf says nothing about the expedition of the two skippers having been sent out by King Christian, but in the Historia II he fixes 1464 as the year of the two skippers' cruise and adds a number of fantastic tales. Their expedition to Greenland, however, took place in the years preceding 1474, for the two Portuguese noblemen, Corte-Real and Homem, were back in Portugal toward the end of 1473. No doubt seems to exist that the expedition reached the country about the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Indeed, Dr. Sofus Larsen has shown to his own satisfaction and that of other natural scientists, that the Portuguese-Danish expedition in the early seventies of the fifteenth century had reached the American continent, and that Carsten Grip must have become

## RADIAL SCHEME IN ONTARIO OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario—Twelve months ago, Mr. Drury, as Premier, being of the opinion that a scheme for electric radial railways which was being undertaken by the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario, under the leadership of Sir Adam Beck, was not financially sound, a commission of inquiry was appointed under the chairmanship of Justice Sutherland. So far as the taking of evidence is concerned, the proceedings before this commission are over. Counsel representing the several interests have yet to address the commission.

R. S. Robertson, who appears for the municipalities opposed to the hydroelectric radial scheme, complained that the cost of construction as submitted by hydro engineers was excessively high in comparison with similar railroads, and was altogether prohibitive. He claimed that the cost had not been fairly or properly distributed among the municipalities. On behalf of the opponents of the scheme, counsel argued that it was not in the interest of the Province as a whole; that the credit of Ontario should be given to provide money which would further centralize population. Mr. Robertson insisted that the financial success of the hydro radial enterprise was by no means assured. A heavy financial burden might not reasonably be expected.

Several times Mr. Robertson reiterated the statement that the hydroelectric power commission was an arbitrary body, which caused Justice Sutherland, chairman of the royal commission, to point out that remedies were to be found in the Ontario Legislature. "The hydro commission exercises extraordinary and autocratic powers," said Mr. Robertson, "and municipalities are directly under the thumb of the commission." Mr. Robertson pointed out that surplus funds could be retained by the commission and that this body had to get retroactive legislation "to cover up what had already been illegally done." He said the hydro commission seemed to be "going ahead in defiance of the government." Counsel for the opposing municipalities thought that the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario ought to be divorced from the management of radial railway lines, but when asked by Mr. Bancroft, commissionaire, for a suggestion as to the proper parties to manage the radial lines Mr. Robertson had no answer.

The hydro commission exercises extraordinary and autocratic powers," said Mr. Robertson, "and municipalities are directly under the thumb of the commission."

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## FRENCH MISSION WELCOMED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec—Marshal Fayolle arrived an enthusiastic welcome when he arrived recently in Montreal at the head of the French Mission which has come to extend to Canada the thanks of the French Government for the part its soldiers took in the Great War. The members of the mission were officially greeted by C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, speaking on behalf of the Dominion Government, while Senator C. B. Beaupre, presiding at a luncheon given the mission, welcomed them on behalf of the French-Canadian people generally. Proceeding to the City Hall, the visitors were tendered an official welcome to the city by Mayor Martin, the Mayor, who pointed out that the large French-speaking population of Montreal formed a strong bond of sympathy between the city and the French Republic.

"The French Mission," said Marshal Fayolle, "comes to convey to the Canadian nation a full expression of the profound gratitude of France, which will always preserve a sympathetic memory of the heroic part taken by the Canadian forces in the war, as well as of the unfailing activity of the civilian population in their support of the troops and in their charitable endeavors to relieve the suffering of the soldiers during the course of hostilities. In order to demonstrate the sentiments that actuate France in this recognition, the Mission has been composed of personalities representing all the elements of French life, and to perpetuate this memory we come to offer to the Dominion Government a bust by Rodin, representing La France. The mission will also acquit France of another debt of gratitude. It does not forget that it owes to Canada the original idea and the facility of execution of the 'Train Exposition' which will be inaugurated today, an enterprise which we hope will still further develop the friendly and business relations between the two countries."

NEED FOR BETTER LAWS. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as a result of its convention held in this Province, has passed a series of resolutions dealing with what it believes are the pressing moral needs of the day. Among these is one appealing to the people of British Columbia to assist in securing better laws and the better enforcement of existing ones, to prevent a further spread of the nicotine evil among boys and girls. Another resolution deals with the liquor question and in this, the Provincial Minister of Education is asked to provide more up-to-date scientific temperance instruction in the public schools.

## CANADIAN WHEAT PROBLEM STUDIED

Proposed That Grain Commission Investigate Panama and Georgian Bay Export Routes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MEDICINE HAT, Alberta—Vague statements not founded upon knowledge were discouraged by Mr. Justice Hyndman who rejoined the Grain Commission at this city after an absence of several days. In previous sittings there have been too many statements of opinion rather than of actual knowledge, he thought.

Several witnesses testified that they were satisfied with present milling conditions, at the same time expressing general satisfaction with the service which the Wheat Board has rendered. There appears to be little or no dissatisfaction with regard to dockage, weights, or grades.

At Lethbridge and Macleod a great deal was heard about dockage and low price of screenings. A Lethbridge miller stated that wheat shipped to Ft. William got about the same dockage whether it had been previously cleaned or not. A grain broker and elevator owner suggested that since the chief complaints were regarding dockage and the low price of screenings, the situation could be remedied by broadening the market for screenings which are now selling at less than the freight.

At one session of the commission, one of the commissioners stated that last year's crop had been "sold 19 times before it was harvested." This was denied so far as Lethbridge district was concerned by Mr. Harrison, a broker in Lethbridge. Outside of the elevator companies' actual hedges on their purchases, he said, there was practically no selling and very little buying.

A new problem was presented at Macleod by A. H. Lynch-Staunton of Pincher Creek, who explained that in his district the farmers grow much winter wheat. This wheat appears to be specially suited to the Cardston-High River-Pincher district. Until last winter the value for number one red and number one northern had run the same. Now there is a spread of 10 cents per bushel between the two, and the Grain Growers Grain Company has advised that they cannot sell the red. If his spread continued, farmers would have to stop raising the variety. Mr. Goldie stated that while the red is not considered as valuable to the miller as northern, there should not be so wide a spread as mentioned.

The question of obligatory purchase was raised by the chairman of the commission who asked if the elevators should be obliged to buy wheat drawn to the elevator whether they wanted it or not. Would it be right that a farmer could say to the elevator that they must take his wheat, settlement to be made on the grade determined from sample sent to the inspector at Winnipeg? The witness to whom he put the question did not seem to agree with the suggestion.

Commissioner Haslam warmly approved a suggestion made by Mayor Fawcett of Macleod, that the situation on the Pacific coast, and the export of wheat via Panama be investigated. This witness suggested that the Georgian Bay route should also be investigated so as to give the prairie provinces a ship route to the world's markets all the year around.

At Nanton the meeting of the commission was the liveliest so far developed. Luke Palmer of Nanton had finished addressing the meeting on the subject of agriculture when a local farmers organization with 200 members introduced a resolution endorsing the attitude of the Canadian Council of Agriculture toward the present investigation, which was in effect a vote of want of confidence in part of the commission's personnel and all of its objects. A long and interesting discussion followed, and a resolution was passed, at the instance of Mr. Haslam, embodying the attitude of those present toward a national grain marketing system. This practically nullified the resolution originally introduced.

The relations between the elevators and farmers in the Nanton district appear to be excellent. About 75 per cent of the business is financed by the elevator companies, who make advances of 60 per cent and over, the elevator simply holding the farmers' tickets. There is no understanding with the farmer as to the elevator's right to sell his wheat if the margin advanced is exhausted. This system came as a surprise to the commission. Dockage is considered rather an erratic performance. The opinion appears to prevail widely that cleaning at the local elevator is no guarantee of exemption from dockage.

IMMIGRANT FARMERS DECREASE IN NUMBER. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The number of foreign-born farmers in the United States has decreased by \$8,502, or 13.2 per cent in the last 10 years, the census bureau announced yesterday. The decrease, which was \$1,448 among German-born farmers alone, was due, it was said, to the large number of foreign-born who returned to their native countries during the war.

Native white farmers, who numbered 4,917,305 in 1920, constituted 85 per cent of the nation's tillers. The remainder were divided as follows: Foreign-born white, 551,054; Negroes, 628,257; Indians, 16,213; Japanese, 638; Chinese, 638.

States showing the largest percentage of foreign-born white farmers in 1920 were: North Dakota, 46.7; Minnesota, 37.7; Connecticut, 33.7; Washington, 23.4; California, 29.1; Wisconsin, 23.5.

The number of Negro farmers increased 3.7 per cent during the decade.

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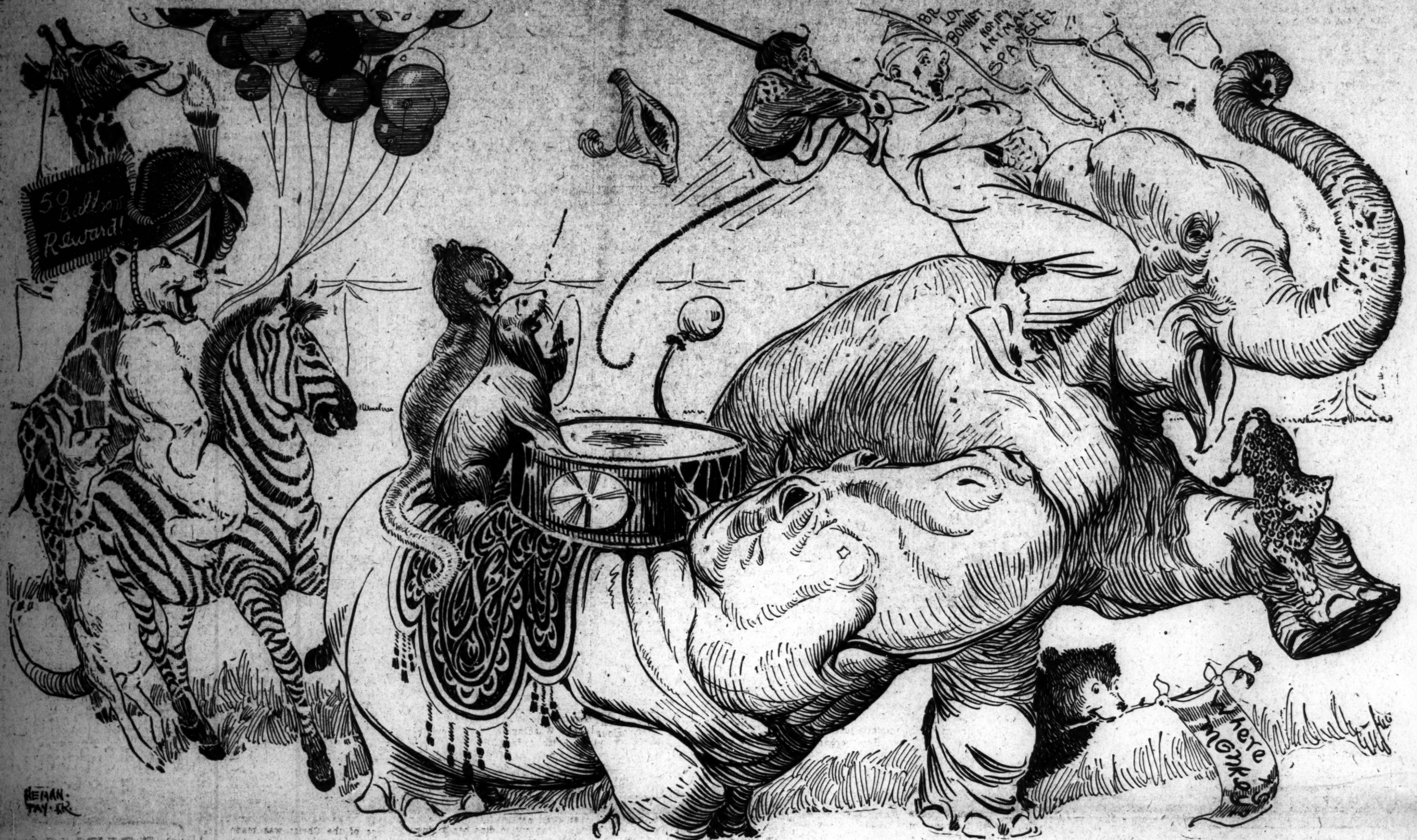
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Monkey rebounded—to land plump on the neck of Diggeldy Dan!

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A City Garden of Long Ago

I am sure you all know what a garden city is. Perhaps some of you have seen one. But I am wondering if you have heard of the famous gardens which were made in the great city of Babylon thousands of years ago. They were called the hanging gardens, and were one of the seven wonders of the world. Truly they must have been a wonderful sight. For Babylon, you must know, was built in the midst of the great plain of the River Euphrates, in what is now Mesopotamia. All around, as far as the eye could see, was just as flat almost as the ocean.

Well, the story goes that when Nebuchadnezzar's Median Queen came to Babylon she began to long, after a time, for a sight of her native hills and mountains, and Nebuchadnezzar, in order to please her, determined to build a great mound in the midst of Babylon, to the summit of which the Queen might mount and imagine herself on the hillsides.

It was surely the strangest hill that ever was. It rested on arches, held up by hollow pillars filled with earth, into which the roots of trees were allowed to grow. The top was built in terraces, planted with all manner of shrubs and flowers, and a great army of men were employed pumping up water from the river below to keep the Queen's garden well watered.

## About Rembrandt

The first time Helen went to visit the art institute with her father, there seemed to her to be miles and miles of pictures.

"Let's sit here awhile," proposed her father, as they stopped near a long bench in one of the many rooms. "We've been seeing a great deal in a short time. One really should come often and study the different works of art in a more leisurely manner."

Directly opposite them was hung a picture of a dear lady.

"Rembrandt's Mother," said Helen, reading the title which marked the picture.

"While we are sitting here I'll tell you some things about the artist who painted it," said her father. "This picture is just one of a variety of subjects Rembrandt dealt with so charmingly. He painted portraits of people in many lines of work, such as merchants, soldiers, housewives about their duties, as well as beautiful landscapes."

"He lived in Holland, that interesting country of many waterways, dikes and windmills. Like all Holland people, Rembrandt loved his home and country greatly. His pictures and those of other Dutch artists serve to make us think highly of the little country by the sea."

"Rembrandt's father owned a mill,

and we may be sure Rembrandt was there often, watching the great arms swinging around in the air. He was a frequent visitor at the Town Hall, too, where a fine picture made by the best engravers of his time was hung. As he was ever seeking objects of this sort to study, his parents decided to let him study art. So he was given lessons by one of the home-town artists, who was at least able to teach him the foundation work. Then he was sent to Amsterdam to study under Peter Lastman, who had studied in Italy, and was well acquainted with the Italian methods. But Rembrandt stayed here for only a short period, returning to his home city of Leyden to study in his own way, drawing, etching and painting. He was very fond of portrait work and had the members of his family sit for their pictures over and over again.

"But Rembrandt did not linger long in Leyden. Although it was a beautiful city, and had a great university, yet there were no other artists with whom he could exchange views, and so improve his work. Amsterdam, however, furnished these very requirements, and so one day he journeyed there by canal, a common way of traveling in Holland."

"The home where he lived and worked and entertained his friends was a spacious three-story structure, located in a very favorable part of the city. The interior was beautifully furnished with carved chairs and tables, rare tapestry, pictures, and cabinets filled with curious gems and vases, and the like."

Pausing a moment and glancing to the right of where they sat, Helen's father saw a copy of "The Lady With a Fan."

"Over there, Helen," resumed he, "is another of Rembrandt's pictures. Some day when we come here again, we shall study more of his pictures. There are so many of them to see and enjoy. It's nearly dusk now, so we must hurry along."

## April Time

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor: It's April time, and rainbow time, and dancing yellow flower time.

"Spink! Spink! Spink!" a chaffinch sings, And thro' the glen the thrush call rings.

Get up, the lark is in the blue: Why are you Still in bed Curly head?

It's dew time, the joy time Of laughing, happy April time.

Eyes of brown, the sweetest brown, From my window top look down. "Sweet, Sweet, Sweet," a redbreast sings,

And thro' my room his echo rings: "Six o'clock,"

Sing a flock Of speckled starlings.

Morning time, the best time Of sunny, joyous April time.

## The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Monkey Returns to the Menagerie Tent

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Yes, there lay the many tents, spread out in a great, gray mass just beneath them. And as Captain Strongbeak flew nearer it seemed to Monkey that they had never before looked quite so inviting. Nor were they ever as still. Not a sound arose from the depths to greet the ears of the three who hovered over them. This silence continued for several minutes. And then, just as the skipper settled on the long ridge of the menagerie tent, and Crow perched at the tip of the biggest blue pole, the stillness was broken.

"Ding-dong, ding-dong, ding-dong!" spoke something from a point down below. And all knew the sound was the voice of a bell.

"That's queer," muttered Monkey as he slid off the Captain's broad back. "I never knew we had a bell in the menagerie tent."

"Let's have a peek," advised the eagle.

"Let's do," answered Crow. So each found a chink in the tent-top. Looking through these wee openings, the three friends gazed straight down on the clear space that stretched between the blue poles. And there—extending toward it from the great circle—they discovered a most amazing procession. This procession was headed by Elephant, in whose trunk was a bell—the very same bell that Seal used when performing. On Elephant's head rode Diggeldy Dan. In the clown's hands was a pole, at the top of which a banner was hung, though what words were on it the watchers could not make out.

"I wonder what it all means?" whispered Monkey, now greatly excited.

"S-s-s-sh!" answered Crow. "Look what's coming right behind Elephant!"

It was none other than Hippo carrying two passengers. There was Puma who sat upright on the hump of his mighty steed's neck holding in place a gayly corded bass drum. To the top of the drum a cymbal was fixed—with Seal seated near, already to bang on it.

After Hippo came the rest of the animals with Lion marshalling the whole length of the line.

"Hold your banner a paw's width more aloft," called he to Diggeldy Dan. And as the clown did so the three at the tent-top caught the words that adorned it. They read:

Reward! Reward! 50 Circus Balloons Reward to the winner of MONKEY

Brown eyes. Long tail. Red coat with bonnet to match. Notify Animals of Spangleland.

"Well of all things!" exclaimed Monkey.

"Not a word!" warned the Captain. "Here's our chance for a lark!" put in Crow.

So the three lay as still as a trio of mice—lay still with their eyes fixed to the chinks in the tent.

"Now for our rehearsal," they heard Lion instructing. "Of course we cannot send our heralds into the big world until we hear from the Pretty Lady. But we should be ready so that when permission is granted Dan, Elephant, Puma, Hippo and Seal can start off at once. So—altogether, now: One, two three—march!"

At the last word Elephant, who had halted, again started forward, with Hippo swaying close after. As Elephant advanced he began ringing the bell with his trunk and pounding the drum with his tail. For the watchers now saw that a bumpety drum-stick had been fastened with twine to the end of that tail.

As Elephant banged with the stick, Seal slammed with the cymbal; and so—Dan bobbing both his head and his banner first to the right and next to the left—this ding-dong-boom-bang procession made its way round the tent.

Meanwhile Captain Strongbeak had been thinking as hard as ever he could. Then, in a moment, he hit on a plan.

"The way they're headed, my guess is that they'll come to a halt straight beneath us," he said, as if speaking half to himself. "So quick now, with the both of you and undo enough of the lacing to allow all of us to slip in through the roof."

"But—" Monkey protested. "Never mind interrupting; just do as I say," the skipper commanded.

So Monkey and Crow made haste to obey.

As the Captain had thought, the circle completed, the procession came to a stop just below them. Indeed Hippo drew up square under the point where the three had undone part of the lacing.

"Couldn't be better," whispered the eagle with delight. "Now you see, the plan is—"

"For me to tumble right down on top of them!" broke in Monkey. And the thought so pleased him that he had not the skipper and Crow held tight to his tail he so doubt would have jumped through without more ado.

"Not so fast; not so fast!" warned Captain Strongbeak, "and for goodness sake do be more quiet else we'll all be caught. Besides, you know there's an adage that says one should look before leaping. So my suggestion is that you decide just where you should land in order to furnish the biggest surprise."

"On Lion's head would be a fine place," chortled Crow who was peering below.

"Or in Diggeldy Dan's lap," the skipper proposed.

"Oh, I know, I know, I know!" Monkey exclaimed. "on—!" And he whispered something so low that only his companions could hear him.

"The very place," chuckled the Captain. "And see! Puma is laying it on its side this very moment. Quick! Through the opening with you! Crow and I will dangle you by your tail. Then, when you see you are just where you should be, kick out with your feet and we will let go!"

Now had there been less noise below the three plotting ones would have without doubt been discovered. But the bell kept on clanging and there was no end of chattering. So, unheard and unseen, Monkey slipped from the outer to the inner side of the tent-top and, thanks to his friends, hung suspended by the end of his tail.

Then, at a moment when Puma placed the big drum so that its round face was turned toward Monkey's, the "lost" one gave the signal and dropped like a stone to the head of it!

For that was the plan—for Monkey to land on the drum. And land on it he did! Never had that drum sounded such a ponderous note as that it gave forth when he struck it.

"Boom!" went the whole of it; while, as it resounded, Monkey rebounded—sent by the spring of that astounded drum-head to land plump on the neck of Diggeldy Dan!

At the very same instant down through the opening at the roof of the tent came Crow and the Captain and, to complete the surprise, in rode the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes!

Can you not imagine the greetings that followed! And the tales that came, too? Never had there been such moments in the menagerie tent. As Zebra said afterward, everybody wanted to "all talk at once."

"Of course we knew you weren't really lost," Elephant was explaining to Monkey a few moments later, "that you just couldn't be. But we had fun pretending and in make-believing what we'd do when we went in search of you."

"Why he wasn't even mislaid," laughed the Captain.

"Which is more than I can say for my Spangle Bag," added the Pretty Lady. "Indeed it was that which brought me to you. I didn't by any chance leave it when I was last here, did I?"

"No," answered Lion. "At least I'm quite sure you did not. Has anyone seen the Pretty Lady's Spangle Bag?"

"I'm very certain it was fastened to the trappings of the White-White Horse when you last galloped away," Deer volunteered.

"Know it was—Saw it myself—Saw it when you went out," scrawled Giraffe with the chalk.

"Then I must be going after it this very minute," cried the Lady. "For since it is not here I know exactly where it is: Those mischievous Tinkles have taken it."

"Tinkles!" cried all the animals, "and pray, who are they?"

"You shall learn in good time," the

Pretty Lady replied, "but meanwhile we should be choosing some one to go with me and help get the Bag."

"And who, say you, shall it be, Pretty Lady?" asked Lion.

"Well, it really should be one who can dive deep into the water."

"Seal!" cried Leopard.

"Of course," answered the others, "who else but Seal!"

"Seal it shall be, then," the Lady assented. "So hurry off, sir, and make yourself ready."

"That will take but a moment," the soft-eyed one assured her; "just long enough to put the cymbals away. And, if you don't mind, I should very much like to bring my new rubber ball."

"Bring it by all means," said the Lady, and with that Seal went bounding away toward his red-and-gold cage. Soon he was back again bounding the ball from the tip of his nose.

It was a green ball all sprinkled with silvery stars. But as Seal drew near the great circle he put the gay toy under one flipper and immediately came to attention.

By this time the White-White Horse had been led by Tiger to a low, wooden tub. So ascending first to this and then to a higher one, Seal finally scrambled to a place behind his golden-haired guide.

"I'll escort you to the doorway that leads from the tent," offered Diggeldy Dan, as he danced three steps in advance of them.

"I will go, too," cried Elephant, as he put down the bell.

"After which we'll return to the circle to hear our own Monkey's story," decided Lion as he joined the procession.

So away they all tramped, led down the tent by the clown. And when they had reached the rift in the wall, Dan held the canvas aside that the Lady, and Seal and the White-White Horse might pass into the hush of the twilight. Thus they went their way, making scarcely a sound as they did so.

"But we didn't learn what Tinkles are," spoke up Little Black Bear, as the animals turned back toward the circle.

"True, we didn't," answered Lion, "and yet I rather think that will but serve to make Seal's story all the more interesting when he tells it. Meantime I, for one, am most impatient to learn what a Windle-Well is like."

"Hear, hear!" cried the others. So, with Crow on one side and the skipper on the other, Monkey perched himself on a wheel of Giraffe's home and started to relate his adventures.

## The Stars

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor: The stars come walking out at night, To hang their little beaming light; The stars come walking, one by one, When all the daylight hours are done; They look around to see if you Are putting out your lantern, too.

## The Raven Is a Big Bird

The raven is a big bird, shiny, purplish black all over, and with a strong, black beak. He is one of the cleverest of all the birds, and is the first bird to make his nest in the British Isles. He begins to build his home as early as February, when sometimes there is still snow on the ground. He chooses a ledge on some high rock away out among the big, wild hills of Scotland, Cumberland, or Cornwall. I think he likes best to be on the hills which are near the sea, like the West Highlands of Scotland. In the Outer Hebrides there are a great many ravens—they are as common there as the rooks are in England.

The raven builds his nest of old heather stalks, generally the stalks of the heather which has been burnt by the shepherds to make it grow again young and tender for their sheep. For a lining he gathers sheep's wool, and makes the nest very deep, so the young ravens are cozy and warm on their deep bed of warm wool.

Some time ago I paid a visit to a raven's home. There was a little river running down a big hill through a deep rocky gorge. As I climbed up the hill I saw two ravens flying round making a deep croaking noise. They seemed anxious and kept flying about and sometimes settling on a rock and saying "croak, croak!" So I thought there must be a nest somewhere near. I had to climb right up to the top of the hill and cross the little stream before I could see where the nest was. It was on a steep rock overhanging the burn. The nest was placed on a ledge of rock, and below it the rock went straight down nearly the height of a house into the burn below. I could not get near the nest but could look across to it from the opposite side. Four little ravens were in the nest, with little black feathers beginning to grow out of their funny black skins. When the mother or father raven went past the little ones heard and opened their wide yellow mouths for food. But, of course, the ravens did not venture near while I was there.

Next year perhaps the ravens will come back to the same nest and build it up again and put in a fresh lining of wool. Sometimes besides his hoarse croak a raven makes a very funny noise just exactly like pulling a cork out of a bottle. Ravens, too, are very fond of turning over in the air. They will fly up high, then suddenly close their wings and drop down, and then turn right over upside down and fly up again once more. I believe they do this just for fun because they are happy and contented. Look out for this tumbling and for the cork-drawing noise if ever you see a raven.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Pines

In lofty galleries of greenery  
They rise and meet the azure of the sky.  
A pillared nave whose arches frail  
And high  
Breathes with an organ's solemn  
melody.  
Now like the minor surging of the sea  
Or low and faint as wings that  
startle by—  
As sweet-tuned winds that quaver-  
ingly sigh  
Adown dim aisles of cloistered pa-  
cantry.

—Thomas S. Jones, Jr.

## The Pacific and the Southern Cross

Antonio Pigafetta, the Venetian, tells of Magellan's first view of the Pacific and of the Southern Cross:

Leaving that place we found, in fifty-one degrees less one-third degree, toward the Antarctic pole, a river of fresh water.

Then going to fifty-two degrees toward the same pole, we found a strait. . . . That strait is one hundred and ten leagues or four hundred and forty miles long, and it is one-half league broad, more or less. It leads to another sea called the Pacific Sea, and is surrounded by very lofty mountains laden with snow. There it was impossible to find bottom [for anchoring], but [it was necessary to fasten] the moorings on land twenty or thirty brasses away. Had it not been for the captain-general, we would not have found that strait, for we all thought and said that it was closed on all sides. But the captain-general who knew where to sail to find a well-hidden strait, which he saw depicted on a map in the treasury of the king of Portugal, which was made by that excellent man, Martin de Boemia, sent two ships, the "San Antonio" and the "Concepcion" (for thus they were called), to discover what was inside the cape de la Baia [i. e., of the Bay].

Wednesday, November 28, 1520, we debouched from that strait, engulfing ourselves in the Pacific Sea. We were three months and twenty days without getting any kind of fresh food. . . . We sailed about four thousand leagues during those three months and twenty days through an open stretch in that Pacific Sea. In truth it is very pacific, for during that time we did not suffer any storm. We saw no land except two desert islets, where we found nothing but birds and trees, for which we called them the Yaulle Infornate [i. e., the Unfortunate Isles]. They are two hundred leagues apart. We found no anchorage, [but] near them saw many sharks. The first islet lies in fifteen degrees of south latitude, and the other in nine. Daily we made



"Souhegan Valley," from the painting by Roy Brown

## Here Perhaps Is a Day in January

In the fullness of July how far distant seems old winter, painting with artistry in black and white just such a little valley as this! Here perhaps is a day in January, one of those silent mornings when chimney smoke columns upward. The sky is of just that degree of gray opaqueness which hints, merely hints, the presence of the sun. Snow may begin to fall any moment, softly to add more white to the picture and blot out the black here and there.

New Hampshire hills are beautiful no matter when one sees them, and the choice between summer and winter had best be a compromise. For if the rolling hills of green, cut by little valleys and domed by deep blue sky with scattered whiffets of white clouds, are an attraction, so also are they when clothed in white, as though summer clouds had come down to assist old winter at his task of beautifying earth.

## Stevenson's Ideal Home

A house of more than two stories is a mere barrack; indeed the ideal is of one story, raised upon cellars. If the rooms are large, the house may be small; a single room, lofty, spacious, and lighted, is more palatial than a castle full of cabinets and cupboards. Yet size in a house, and some extent and intricacy of corridor, is certainly delightful to the flesh. The reception room should be, if possible, a place of many recesses, which are "petty retiring places for conference"; but it must have one long wall with a divan: for a day spent upon a divan, among a world of cushions, is as full of diversion as to travel. The eating-room in the French mode, should be "ad hoc": unfurnished, but with a buffet, the table, necessary chairs, one or two of Canaletto's etchings, and a tile fire-place for the winter. In neither of these public places should there be anything beyond a shelf or two of books; but the passages may be one library from end to end, and the stair, if there be one, lined with volumes in old leather, very brightly carpeted, and leading half-way up, and by way of landing, to a windowed recess with a fire-place; this window, almost alone in the house should command a handsome prospect. Husband and wife must each possess a studio; on the woman's sanctuary I hesitate to dwell, and turn to the man's. The walls are shelled waist-high for books, and the top two forms a continuous table running round the wall. Above are prints, a large map of the neighborhood, a Corot and a Claude or two. The room is very spacious, and the five tables and two chairs are but as islands. One table is for actual work, one close by for reference in use; one, very large, for maps or proofs that wait their turn; one kept clear for an occasion; and the fifth is the map table, groaning under a collection of large-scale maps and charts. Of all books the most are the least wearisome to read and the richest in matter: the course of roads and rivers, the contour lines and the forests in the maps—the reefs, soundings, anchors, sailing marks and little pilot-pictures in the charts—and, in both, the bead-roll of names, make them of all printed matter the most fit to stimulate and satisfy the fancy. The chair in which you write is very low and easy, and backed into

a corner; at one elbow the fire twinkles.

Joined along by a passage, you may reach the great, sunny, glass-roofed, and tiled gymnasium, at the far end of which, lined with bright marble, is your plunge and swimming bath, fitted with a capacious boiler.

The whole loft of the house from end to end makes one undivided chamber; here are set forth tables on which to model imaginary or actual countries in putty or plaster, with tools and hardy pigments; a carpenter's bench; and a spare corner for photography, while at the far end a space is kept clear for playing soldiers. Two boxes contain the two armies of some five hundred horse and foot; two others the ammunition of each side, and a fifth the foot-rules and the three colors of chalk, with which you lay down, or, after a day's play, refresh the outlines of the country; red or white for the two kinds of road (according as they are suitable or not for the passage of ordnance), and blue for the course of the obstructing rivers. Here I foresee that you may pass much happy time; against a good adversary a game may well continue for a month; for with armies so considerable three moves will occupy an hour. It will be found to set an excellent edge on this diversion if one of the players shall, every day or so, write a report of the operations in the character of army correspondent.

I have left to the last the little room for winter evenings. This should be furnished in warm positive colors, and sofas and floor thick with rich furs. The hearth, where you burn wood of aromatic quality on silver dogs, tiled round about with Bible pictures; the seats deep and easy; a single Titian in a gold frame; a white bust or so upon a bracket; a rack for the journals of the week; a table for the books of the year; and close in a corner, the three shelves full of eternal books that never weary: Shakespeare, Molière, Montaigne, Lamb, Sterne, de Musset's comedies (the one volume open at "Carmosine" and the other at "Fantasio"); the "Arabian Nights," and kindred stories, in Weber's solemn volumes; Borrow's "Bible in Spain," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Guy Mannering" and "Rob Roy," "Monte Cristo" and the "Vicomte de Bragelonne," immortal Boswell sole among biographers, Chaucer, Herrick, and the "State Trials"—"Essays of Travel." R. L. Stevenson.

## Riley's Poems

To all Americans who were ever boys; to all, at least who have had the good luck to be country boys and so barefoot; whether they dwell in the prairie states of the Middle West, or elsewhere, the scenes and characters of Riley's poems are familiar: Little Orphan Annie and the Raggedy Man; the Old Swimmer; Hole and Grigsby's Station "where we use to be so happy and so pore." They know when the frost is on the "punkin," and that the "Gobble-uns" will get you if you don't watch out; and how the old tramp said to the Raggedy Man:—

You're a purty man!—You air!—  
With a pair o' eyes like two fried eggs,  
An' a nose like a Bartlett pear!

—H. A. Beers.

## Thackeray

Sara Orne Jewett says of Thackeray: "Thackeray is so great, a great Christian. He does not affect, he humbly learns—and reverently tries to teach out of his own experiences."

## White Waistcoats and Full Black

In the warm afternoons of the early summer, it is my pleasure to stroll about Washington Square and along the Fifth Avenue, at the hour when the diners-out are hurrying to the tables of the wealthy and refined. I gaze with placid delight upon the cheerful expanse of white waistcoat that illumines those streets at that hour, and mark the variety of emotions that swell beneath all that purity. A man going out to dine has a singular cheerfulness of aspect.

It is pleasant to consider that simple suit of black. If my man be young and only lately cognizant of the rigors of the social law, he is a little nervous at being seen in his dress suit—body coat and black trousers—before sunset. For in the last days of May the light lingers long over the freshly leaved trees in the Square, and lies warm along the Avenue. All winter the sun has not been permitted to see dress-coats. They come out only with the stars, and fade with ghosts, before the dawn. Now, in the budding and bursting summer, the sun takes his revenge, and looks aslant over the tree-tops and the chimneys upon the most unimpeachable garments. A cat may look upon a king.

I know my man at a distance. If I am chatting with the nursery maids around the fountain, I see him upon the broad walk of Washington Square, and detect him by the freshness of his movement, his springy gait. Then the white waistcoat flashes in the sun. "Go on, happy youth!" I exclaim aloud, to the great alarm of the nursery maids, who suppose me to be an innocent insane person suffered to go at large, unattended,—"go on, and be happy with fellow waistcoats."

It is hard to describe the pleasure in this amiable spectacle of a man going out to dine. I who am a quiet family man, and take a quiet family cut at four o'clock; or, when I am detained down town by a false quantity in my figure, who run into Delmonico's and seek comfort in a cutlet, am rarely invited to dinner and have few white waistcoats. Indeed, my dear friend tells me that I have but one in the world, and I often want to confront my eager young friends as they bound along, and ask abruptly, "What do you think of a man whom one white waistcoat suffices?"

By the time I have eaten my modest repast, it is the hour for the diners-out to appear. If the day is unusually soft and sunny, I hurry my simple meal a little, that I may not lose any of my favorite spectacle. Then I saunter out. If you meet me you would see that I am also clad in black. But black is my natural color, so that it begets no false theories concerning my intentions. Nobody, meeting me in full black, supposes that I am going to dine out. That sombre hue is professional with me. It belongs to bookkeepers as to clergymen.

I wear a white cravat, too, but nobody supposes that it is in any danger of being stained by Laftie. It is a limp cravat with a craven tie. It has none of the dazzling dash of the white that my young friends sport, or, I should say, sported; for the white cravat is now abandoned to the somber professions of which I spoke. My young friends suspect that the flunkies of the British nobleman wear such ties, and they have, therefore, discarded them. I am sorry to remark, also, an uneasiness, if not downright skepticism, about the white waistcoat. Will it extend to shirts, I ask myself with sorrow.—"True and I," George William Curtis.

## The Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

THERE is perhaps nothing from the pen of Mary Baker Eddy that more admirably describes the journey from sense to Soul, from a material belief of existence to an apprehension of spiritual reality, than the allegory contained in "Miscellaneous Writings." There she presents a vivid picture of the whole struggle of earthly existence with its enthralling beliefs, its temptations, its sins, and inevitable disasters. Therein she beautifully describes the awakening of the individual from his dream of pain and of pleasure in matter, the setting aside of his earth-weights of materiality, impeding his onward and upward progress, and the ascending of the mountain of Christian Science, guided by the Stranger, the ever-present Christ, ceaselessly protecting and guarding his course. And in concluding, Mrs. Eddy writes of the consummation of this journey, on page 328 of this book: "He alone ascends the hill of Christian Science who follows the Way-shower, the spiritual presence and idea of God. Whatsoever obstructs the way, causing to stumble, fall, or faint, those mortals who are striving to enter the path,—divine Love will remove; and uplift the fallen and strengthen the weak." Then follows her counsel which, when obeyed, leads to divine heights: "Therefore, give up thy earth-weights; and observe the apostle's admonition, 'Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those which are before.' Then, loving God supremely and thy neighbor as thyself, thou wilt safely bear thy cross up to the throne of everlasting glory."

Then it becomes obvious that one can understand the Christ, embodying, as it does, the reality and the completeness of spiritual creation, only in the precise measure that he gives up these earth-weights, these ignorant beliefs, traditions, and superstitions that bind humanity in chains. That is to say, that as one puts off the old man which is corrupt, he necessarily puts on the new man created in righteousness or in spiritual understanding.

The revelation of the Christ is unfolding throughout all eternity, from everlasting to everlasting. Mere glimpses of this truth have been revealed to the prophets in all ages, and have enabled them, at least in a degree, to demonstrate its verity. Then, as now, the understanding has been gained only in so far as it has borne fruit. The indestructible, eternal nature of the Christ was made transparently clear, to those who had eyes to see, when Christ Jesus declared: "Before Abraham was, I am." This was also true of his declaration that he and his Father are one. It should have been plain to all that this could not have reference to the corporeal Jesus. What he, of course, meant was that he would manifest his oneness with God, divine Principle, in proportion to his understanding that the one divine Mind is never for a moment, at any time or in any place, separated from its manifestation, man. While Jesus possessed more of the Christ than anyone else, either before or since the days of his earthly ministry, yet as each individual puts on the robes of Christ, he too manifests his at-onement with Truth and Love; this unity expresses his real being, his Christliness and Christlikeness. The Christ is operative in every case of Christian Science healing and regeneration. This is in accord with the command of Christ Jesus to know the truth, for to know the Truth, or Christ, sets the captive free, mentally, morally, and physically. Christian Science healing is not to be mistaken for any system involving the operation of the human or mortal mind acting as suggestion, mesmerism, or so-called mental therapeutics. These are the supposititious opposites of the Christ healing, for it consists of entertaining angels, that is, seeing the perfect man as wholly spiritual, and as eternally reflecting divine Mind. Christian Science healing is purely metaphysical, that is to say, above the material or physical, for it is accomplished through the application of one's understanding of the divine Mind. This Science is therefore universal in its bestowals, and is limitless in its adaptability in the solution of every human problem. In this practice comes the realization, in part at least, of what the Bible declares, when picturing man as having dominion over the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air.

Christian Science is the law of God, divine Principle, in action, practically applied, whether individually, nationally, or internationally. Christian Science is the operation of the Christ in consciousness, recognizing the reality of divine Principle and its infinite idea, man, and includes a realization of the truth about everything in the universe of complete and spiritual perfection. This ever active law of the Christ operates as a law of exclusion and obliteration to the suggestion of anything that does not emanate from the divine Mind, overcoming every human discord and in-harmony.

Now the vision of the Christ became dimmed after its revelation in the first century. In course of time, a false belief concerning the Christ became generally accepted through confusing this term with the human personality of Jesus. Had she accomplished nothing more than to throw the light of

understanding upon this difficulty, Mrs. Eddy would have rendered an incalculable service to humanity. "Jesus was born of Mary," she writes, in "Science and Health," on page 332, then adding, "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness." The Christ is incorporeal, spiritual—yes, the divine image and likeness, dispelling the illusions of the senses; the Way, the Truth, and the Life, healing the sick and casting out evils, destroying sin, disease, and death." And further, on the same page: "Jesus demonstrated Christ; he proved that Christ is the divine idea of God—the Holy Ghost, or Comforter, revealing the divine Principle, Love, and leading into all truth." The Christ is therefore manifested spontaneously, perfectly, and eternally, through the increasing and joyous unfolding of the divine idea. It is truly Immanuel, or God with us, and as Christ Jesus promised, "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever."

## The Wit of Aldrich

It is difficult to do adequate justice to the quality of Aldrich's wit by reporting his tersely turned witticisms. When the "North American Review" suddenly reduced its thickness by one half, he said: "It looks as if destiny had put on it," but to savor the full zest of the whimsicality we should have had to see the fine air, the charming, half-pleased, half-deprecatory toss of the head with which it was carried off. A great source of his wit lay in the humorous prejudices of which he had a vast supply. Could he find a dignified and pretentious person holding fast some of the ideas he himself specially disliked, he was at his best. He would literally, as Leigh Hunt said Lamb would have done to Johnson, "pelt him with pearls." To the very end of his life one of the chief charms of his good things lay in a certain boyish blurring of them out; and one of the most engaging qualities of his humor was a certain happy impudence. He delighted to tell of his experience in getting his name reinstated in the voting list of Boston after an absence of a year or two from his Mount Vernon Street home; appearing before a minor magistrate of the race that, as Lowell said, "fought all our battles and got up all our draft riots," he was asked his name and occupation, and if he could read. Modestly admitting that he could "a little," he was given the Declaration of Independence and told to "Read that." "Begorra!" said Aldrich, "I will." "What is the course of human events?" He was incontinently allowed to register. —Ferris Greenslet.

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## O Ducks Are Beautiful Things

Yes, ducks are valiant things  
On nests of twigs and straw,  
And ducks are sooty things  
And lovely in the lake  
When that the sunlight draws  
Thereon their pictures dim  
In colors cool.  
And when beneath the pool  
They dabble, and when they swim  
And make their rippling rings,  
O ducks are beautiful things!

—Frederick William Harvey.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Mr. Ghandi's Changing Views

ONE of the most remarkable developments, politically speaking, the world has to show at present, is the silent trial of strength going forward in India between two men, each in his way specially remarkable, namely, the Hindu leader and ascetic, Mahatma Ghandi, and the brilliant international lawyer and statesman, Lord Reading. To describe the struggle as one between two men is, of course, only another way of saying that the struggle is between two sets of ideas. Mr. Ghandi, in spite of all his well-known qualities of statesmanship, which have earned for him high regard in Great Britain as well as in India, has stood revealed more and more, during the past few months, as the embodiment of reaction, in the simplest meaning of that word. Mr. Ghandi sees in the ways and methods of Western civilization, in the railway, the telegraph, and the modern industrial system, nothing but the ruin of India. The fulfillment of his vision demands the ending of it all, and a return to primitive conditions. Lord Reading, on the other hand, seeks for India an advance along the lines already laid down, the adoption and development of all that is good in Western civilization, the preservation and development of all that is good in Eastern civilization, and a gradual achievement of unity within the wide borders of the British Commonwealth.

Taking the Government of India Act as his text, Lord Reading is seeking, by every means in his power, to help India to a realization of her immense opportunity. He is succeeding. To those who have made any study of Indian affairs, especially during the past six months, it must be evident that Mr. Ghandi's influence, in spite of its present great strength, is steadily on the wane. The first decisive setback came as the result of the elections, last December. At that time, Mr. Ghandi's doctrine of non-cooperation, which seeks to bring the Anglo-Indian Government of India to a standstill by the simple refusal of all Indians, Muhammadan or Hindu, to participate, seemed to be carrying all before it. Non-cooperation called upon Indians everywhere to surrender their titles and honorary offices, to vacate their seats on local bodies, and to withdraw their children from schools and colleges. It called upon lawyers, moreover, to boycott the British courts. Finally, at the time of the elections to the new Reformed Councils, Mr. Ghandi urged candidates to withdraw their candidatures and voters not to vote.

The failure of the Indian electorate to respond to this appeal ought to have warned Mr. Ghandi of what was coming. The elections were a complete success, and the new councils quickly gave promise of settling down to work in real earnest. Every week that passed found the moderates more inclined to unite, and to make a success of the new measure.

Such was the position of affairs when Lord Reading landed at Bombay, last April. It was obviously a great opportunity, and Lord Reading seized it at once. With the insight of a really great statesman, he recognized, from the first, that what India was longing for, and needed above all things, was the lead, not of a policy but of a great idea. When Mr. Ghandi declared, as he did some time ago, "We Hindus must call no man unclean or mean or inferior to ourselves, and must therefore cease to regard the pariah class as untouchable, we must consider it sinful to regard a fellow being as untouchable," his appeal to the multitudes of India was, it may be ventured, much more vital and instant than when he appeared in the rôle of a politician, pure and simple, urging the niceties of his non-cooperation scheme.

So Lord Reading, when he came to India, did not hesitate for a moment to confess to a strangely inadequate equipment for the task before him, from the point of view of an expert in Indian affairs. In his early utterances, he seemed to avoid politics. But he rested his plea for a hearing on the simple ground of an eagerness and a readiness to help and a complete faith in the reconciling power of justice. Everywhere he went, Lord Reading made converts, and he steadily refused to make enemies. Theoretically, Mr. Ghandi might stand for much that Lord Reading condemned unflinchingly, yet, within a few weeks of his landing at Bombay, Lord Reading had met Mr. Ghandi in friendly conference. What transpired at that conference is not known, but the fact remains that, within the last few weeks, there has been a notable effort on Mr. Ghandi's part to put an end to the violence and outrage which had tended, more and more, to characterize the non-cooperation movement. Mr. Ghandi has always, in theory, been opposed to violence of any kind. The essence of his teaching is passive resistance. The Hindu leader has, however, in recent months, had a rude awakening to the fact that it is impossible to preach hatred and opposition without reaping their effects in all manner of excess. So, in his journal, *Young India*, some weeks ago, Mr. Ghandi adopted a new tone. "We must," he declared, "ceaselessly preach against violence, alike in public and in private. We must not show any sympathy to the evil-doers. The workers must be doubly careful in their talks. They must cease to talk of the evil of the government, and the officials, whether European or Indian."

As far as it goes, this is excellent, but it does not go far enough. Mr. Ghandi is still endeavoring to achieve the impossible. The great spread of violence, during the past few months, has aroused him to a recognition that his movement is getting out of hand, but he still fails to see the reason why. He still fails to see that the great mass of the people to whom he makes his appeal are entirely unable to appreciate the philosophic position which he takes up, whilst, for every moderate which Lord Reading wins to his side, a restraining influence is withdrawn from the non-cooperative movement. When Mr. Ghandi does realize these facts, he will be ready for another change of view, and if it only goes far enough, no one, it may be ventured, would welcome such a change more wholeheartedly than Lord Reading.

### The Peace Resolution

THE peace resolution, passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives and signed by the President of the United States, may do little more, for the present, than bring to an end such war-time legislation as has remained in force. Just as many war conditions had existed for some time before war was specifically declared by the United States, so many peace conditions have been developing before the formal termination of the state of war. Yet there has been a general demand for some specific declaration of peace, a demand which the peace resolution will satisfy in proportion as it is followed by an adequate treaty with Germany and the working out of some practicable form of international cooperation. The mere statement that the war is ended cannot inspire all the confidence necessary to establish normal conditions, any more than the ratification of the Peace Treaty, with or without participation in the League of Nations, could have done so. The developments after this one step are what will count.

It is interesting to see how the original draft of a peace resolution of only a few words has been expanded and altered. The reservation of "all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same" under the Treaty of Versailles, leaves an opening for a ratification of the Treaty even yet, for a resolution to which Germany has not assented can hardly secure the enforcement of provisions in a treaty to which the United States is not a party though Germany is. Unless the Treaty is ratified, the United States will have to negotiate for every advantage desired. It is possible that a period of even more interesting negotiations than those of the past may be what the present Administration is contemplating. Any negotiations that express a sincere purpose to bring about conditions of actual peace and free exchange of activity with the other nations of the world should, of course, be encouraged. Though the new negotiations may be vigorously discussed, they should not arouse resentment on the part of those who upheld the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

Negotiations for international cooperation on a new basis will not by any means involve a surrender of the ideals for which the United States entered the war. In opposing the peace resolution, Senator Underwood said: "I regard this resolution as a political surrender because the Administration now in charge of this government is unwilling either to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, either with or without reservations or amendments, or to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with Germany in advance of this declaration. In the end we must negotiate such a treaty, and when we do we shall do it with hands tied." Whether the United States ratifies the Treaty even yet, or whether new negotiations are carried on, there is certain to be some way of freeing the hands that Senator Underwood thinks will be tied. The delay of the United States in terminating the state of war has served at any rate to show some defects that must be remedied in the Peace Treaty. It is even possible that new negotiations may be of more service to the world than a ratification of the Treaty a year ago would have been. Though at that time ratification seemed to many the only logically progressive step, the world situation was changing constantly in ways that were difficult to analyze. In any case, the situation now, with the peace resolution accomplished, is different and not hopeless. If the next steps are taken rightly, it can still be proved that the United States has not surrendered its ideals nor lost any real advantage. What seemed unthinkable a year ago may yet be necessary and wise. The next steps of the United States in the readjustment of its relations with the rest of the world should be decidedly interesting.

### The Anti-Prohibition Parade

THE parade, on the Fourth of July, in New York City, of those who wished to clamor publicly for drink could hardly be called an impressive and inspiring spectacle, even by those who planned it. For something over an hour, German-Americans, Italian-Americans, members of the House-Wreckers' Union, and others, including many who seemed inclined to revelry, passed in review before the Mayor of the largest city in the United States, who pronounced the affair a highly satisfactory demonstration. Strangely enough, many of the marchers did not clamor nearly as much as the sponsors of the parade had desired and promised, for many of them were merely drifting along with the vague, unthinking inclination to be in a holiday crowd.

Neither in numbers nor in animation was the display of antagonism to the Eighteenth Amendment at all what had been promised. Instead of 100,000 or more patriotic "Americans," there was a motley rabble of 14,922, including 922 musicians in the bands and 24 police, according to the count made on comptometers by an audit company for the Anti-Saloon League, and these were mainly of the type that remains for a considerable time untouched by the melting-pot. The whole affair was in no way alarming, but merely illustrated the sordid dreariness of human existence on its lower levels, an insensibility to progress that can be overcome only by extended education. The parade, in fact, exemplified about as well as any other object lesson the essential need for prohibition and the futility of emotional attacks on what is now a part of the Constitution of the United States, to be enforced to the utmost for the real good of all concerned.

Suppose the burglars, the pickpockets, the thugs, and the beggars should organize a parade to show the rest of the public that there is a real demand for free play for their desires. The anti-prohibition parade manifested no more glamour than such a march would manifest. It takes more than distance to lend any enchantment whatever to such a view. The glamour of liquor is the product of the corrupt thinking that is being expressed in the arguments against prohibition which have long since been thoroughly refuted many times. The fact is that the right reasoning which demands prohibition is undeniable. Certainly numbers of marching liquor drinkers can never counteract the sober judgment

of the democracy as a whole. Just as the cony-catching and other vagabond practices of Elizabethan times, or the rapacious instincts of any period, have made prohibitory legislation of other kinds necessary, so the whole impulse to intemperance has led to the Eighteenth Amendment in the United States, and is leading to similar legislation in other countries. Sooner or later, it will be universally recognized that total abstinence from whatever intoxicates is the only temperance, and that real happiness for all concerned is not possible without it.

### The Final Word to Panama

IT is virtually a foregone conclusion that the United States Government will not volunteer, unless such action becomes absolutely necessary, to enforce, or even to supervise, the delimitation of the disputed boundary line between Panama and Costa Rica. When the decision was reached, by the State Department in Washington, to deny the request of the special Panama mission that the whole controversy concerning the frontier between its country and Costa Rica be reopened, it was unofficially intimated that the marking of the line fixed by the White award would be done under the direction of a corps of army engineers from the United States, and that a detachment of marines would be sent into the disturbed district to maintain peace during the evacuation of the territory adjudged to belong to Costa Rica. There is every reason to believe that, with the final word from Washington to Panama, compliance with the terms of the award will be immediate, if not ungrudging. Secretary Hughes made it clear, in his note sent to the Panama Government in May last, that the United States would not feel that it could countenance a continued repudiation by Panama of the agreement solemnly entered into when the boundary dispute was submitted for arbitration. The refusal to consider seriously the unconvincing arguments and untenable proposals put forward by the Garay special mission is not, therefore, a declaration of a new or of a changed policy, but a reiteration of the position which had already been clearly defined.

There are sufficient reasons to warrant the conviction that the attitude of the Government of Panama, in attempting to resist that which it could not but admit was the inevitable acceptance of the White award as final and irrevocable, was assumed in apparent deference to the demands of the political elements in the Republic opposed to the existing régime. That there has been popular disapproval of the decree compelling the relinquishment of sovereignty over a considerable strip of boundary territory, to which the Panamanians in possession of the land hold or claim to hold title, there is no doubt. These people have signified their willingness to defend the disputed area by force of arms. That, certainly, is a sufficient evidence of their sincerity. They have had the sympathetic support of many of the people of their own country, as well as the expressed sympathy of their neighbors in some other Central American states. But this sympathy which has been manifested by people outside Panama has apparently never gone beyond the more or less sincere expression of a hope that an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of the matter in dispute might eventually be reached. Panama's neighbors, there is now little doubt, will be as outspoken in their advice that the final decision by the United States be accepted, as they have heretofore been profuse in their assurances of sympathy.

As for the people of Panama who have advised and encouraged repudiation of the White award, their continued hostile attitude need not greatly disturb the government. It is to be regretted that they have been encouraged by the apparent willingness of those in authority to heed and to dignify their demand that the pledge of the government be avoided or repudiated. That this encouragement was given, there can be no doubt. The effort of the government to placate those who have opposed its policies, or its willingness to temporize where weakness could lead to nothing but serious embarrassment, has resulted, as it was bound to result, somewhat disastrously. Those who have been led to believe that an unjust cause is a righteous cause must now be told, either that they have been deceived, or that their own government has failed to assert and maintain its own and its people's rights. A much shorter and a much better way might have been found out of what is now an embarrassing position.

### Garden Cities

"A SMALL town organized for modern industry, of a size which makes possible a full measure of social life; surrounded by a permanent belt of rural land, the whole of the land being in public or common ownership." Such is the definition of a garden city offered by the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association in Great Britain. The association has given a great deal of thought to the subject, and it ought to know. Nevertheless, it is safe to say the association would readily admit that its definition envisages the ideal. To those about to build garden cities it is surely just to say, Be not deterred because you cannot secure for your city a permanent belt of rural land, or because your town cannot well be self-contained, or even because it cannot be fully organized for modern industry. Garden cities, or, at any rate garden suburbs or satellite towns, call them what you will, are being laid out, with most welcome and grateful success, with facilities and amenities falling far short of the association's requirements. The fact is that almost any city which is not already too cramped and cribbed can begin to transform itself into a garden city. This statement applies with peculiar force in the United States. In the United Kingdom and western Europe generally, where towns and villages were built long centuries before street cars were thought of, open spaces are often few and far between, but in the United States, even in the long-settled east, towns and villages have a way of stretching on and out into the surrounding country, inclosing acres and acres of derelict land in their midst, waiting for a purchaser.

Now there may be all manner of different views as to the policy of public ownership, but this does not alter the fact that a town or village, in order to become a garden city, need not necessarily "build itself from the

ground." The whole of the land, says the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, must be in public or common ownership. Any town or village that is really so disposed can secure the ownership of its own site almost over night. The rest is easy. The tidying up of vacant spaces, the mending of broken fences, the sowing of grass seed, the planting of trees will, in the vast majority of cases, transform the whole face of things in a few short months, before a single effort is made to secure "better planning."

Better planning, however, will, in most cases, have to be undertaken sooner or later, but, here again, let no town or village, however ill-planned, allow itself to be discouraged. Anyone who has ever seen the marvels which, in these days, can be effected in a great city by the courageous sweeping away of what is undesirable and unsightly, and then building anew and better, will never despair over the carrying out of such reconstructive work.

The real transforming factor in the garden city, the factor which makes the garden city different from any other city, is the public-spiritedness of its citizens. Where each citizen keeps his house neat and his garden fair, not only for his own pleasure, but for the pleasure of his neighbors seen and unseen, there is the nucleus of a garden city. One of the strongest advocates of such projects is George Bernard Shaw, and he takes the shrewd and sensible view that the idea should be presented to the great investing public as one of the most profitable investments it is possible to make, that large sums of money should be raised, and that the garden city plan should be developed on a large scale. This is all excellent, but let there be no monopoly. Every city may be included in the "grand idea" to some extent, and every effort to measure up to the ideal can only mean an advance along the road to better things.

### Editorial Notes

WITH the passing of the Giolitti Cabinet in Italy, Count Sforza, the able Minister for Foreign Affairs, disappears from public view and the councils of the entente. His name recalls the grim medieval Sforza Castle, the most striking building in Milan next to the Cathedral, and that great condottiere who turned from tilling the soil to commanding armies and ruling the faction-loving multitudes of his times. Beside that cowering predecessor of his, Gian Maria, the condottiere stands out as a hero among the Visconti. He may have crushed the inextinguishable aspirations of the Milanese commune toward freedom, but he had the merit that he ruled them justly and tried to keep them free of devastating wars. If Count Sforza's foreign policy has been the main factor in the downfall of Mr. Giolitti, he at least has brought back to the great Milanese name an honor and distinction which was sacrificed in the dark ages to the sinuous cunning and the ungovernable rapacity of the Visconti.

NO ONE who reads the records of "ancient travelers" can fail to be struck with the fact that although globe-trotting has become much more common and the trot much more rapid than it used to be, it has not become much more extended. Marco Polo, six centuries ago, may have taken years to accomplish what could be done today in as many weeks or months, but he made his journeys literally to the ends of the earth. The only representatives of these old travelers today, in the matter of leisureliness would appear to be the arctic explorers. It is quite refreshing, for instance, to hear of Roald Amundsen coming down, by easy stages, out of the frozen north, to Seattle, Washington, after all manner of slow progressions, and explaining that he is still convinced it is possible to "drift across the North Pole" on the current which sets from Greenland to Siberia. He will wait, he says, a year or so, and then set out again in an effort to prove his surmise correct.

THE motion picture theater owners of North Carolina are up in arms against the very idea of any producer trying to "palm off" on the theaters in that State any film of questionable character! Yes, indeed, at least, they say so, in black and white, in the form of a resolution adopted in due form by the North Carolina Motion Picture Owners Association. Measures were taken, moreover, according to report, to "ostracize any exhibitor who would be guilty of allowing any such films to be presented in his theater." One can, perhaps, hope that the owners of North Carolina theaters are impelled by as high motives as their resolution is evidently meant to imply, but presumably, like others commercially interested in motion pictures, they wish still to be the arbiters in their own case.

IN THE announcement that Stephen Graham is journeying from England to go on a walking trip with Vachel Lindsay through the Glacier National Park in the United States there is promise of pleasant books from these two writers in the future. In the past, walking in England has been to many an American a joy that has been agreeably recorded in literature. Now it is high time that an Englishman with literary ability should set down his impressions of a real western "hike" in the United States. As a guide, Vachel Lindsay can be counted on to find the cabins of the mountaineers, and not to stick to the trails frequented by the ordinary tourists.

WAR phraseology rises in keeping with the demands of the hour, then as quickly falls to a point even below its normal standing. There was the familiar case of "camouflage," and at the close of the war, and during the months immediately succeeding it, "propaganda" held the center of the stage. The effect of the "discovery" of the latter has not yet quite worn off, but, with an increasing realization that advertising, parliamentary debate, and to a large extent, editorial comment are propaganda in one form or another, the public is sensibly beginning to be less general in its use of the term.

THERE are three ways by which transportation in the United States can be improved; and no one of these ways should be favored over the other two: all are needed, if the country is to be properly developed. The three ways are railways, waterways, and highways.